

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Cloudy, Temp. 59-64 (54-59). Tomorrow, 54-64  
(50-57), variable. Yesterday's temp. 59-64 (54-59).  
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 59-64 (54-59).  
Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 59-64 (54-59).  
CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny.  
Temp. 59-64 (54-59). NEW YORK: Variable.  
Temp. 59-64 (54-59). Yesterday's temp. 59-64 (54-59).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	18.1
Belgium	10.5	Luxembourg	18.1
Denmark	10.5	Netherlands	18.1
France	10.5	Nigeria	18.1
Germany	10.5	Portugal	18.1
Greece	10.5	Spain	18.1
Great Britain	10.5	Sweden	18.1
Ireland	10.5	Switzerland	18.1
Italy	10.5	Taiwan	18.1
Japan	10.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	18.1
South Korea	10.5	Yugoslavia	18.1

## Passengers Taken Off

### Crew Strike Stalls France Near Havre

LE HAVRE, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Sticking crewmen immobilized the world's largest passenger ship, the luxury liner France, three miles from harbor today, then sang "Auld Lang Syne" in French to departing passengers who had been stuck aboard overnight.

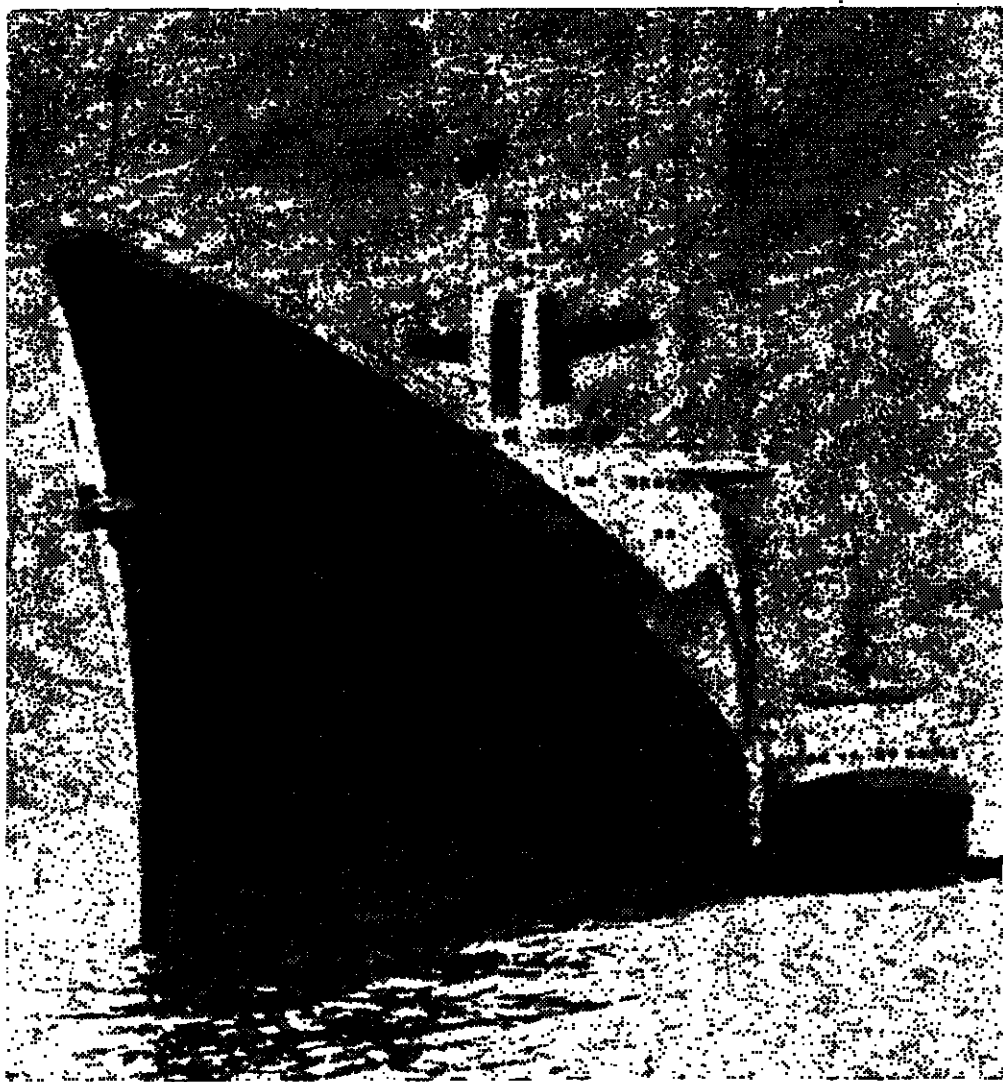
The 2,500 crew members said they would occupy the vessel until the government guarantees them jobs after the liner's scheduled withdrawal from service next month.

A Swedish car ferry, Viking 3, took off the 1,265 passengers—most of them Americans—at midday. James Ackerman, a Harvard University professor, said the crew sang "Auld Lang Syne" as the ferry pulled away. Some persons wept.

"The passengers took the strike very well, the Americans better than the French," Mr. Ackerman said. "They were very sympathetic because they had come to take one of the last trips on the France and were in favor of keeping the ship."

Capt. Christian Petre dropped anchor in the approach channel to this seaport last night after a four-day voyage from New York when bridge, engine room and other personnel refused to man the vessel.

"There was a union meeting at midnight last night and all the bars closed down," Mr. Ackerman said. "People sat around and talked. The music



A car ferry, dwarfed in comparison, evacuating passengers from the France.

was cut off, too, but it was a very cheerful thing. It wasn't much of a hardship."

Return Trip Scheduled

The schedule called for the France to dock at midnight and disembark its passengers this morning.

The liner was to leave tomorrow for a return trip to New York and an official of its owners, the French Line, said there were still hopes it would depart on time.

But union officials said the crew would occupy the ship until there was a written agreement with the government over the fate of personnel.

Labor Minister Michel Durand said: "We understand the fear that could exist among the personnel. We are trying to insure their re-employment."

But Premier Jacques Chirac declared today that the government would not resume subsidies to run the liner.

The French Line announced in July that it would retire the 65,349-ton vessel this fall because the government refused to continue covering its mounting deficit. As fuel prices rose, the government subsidy reached 100 million francs (about \$21 million) a year.

Launched in 1960 as a symbol of French prestige, the ship became a byword for luxury. With a length of 1,036 feet, the liner carried 2,033 passengers, had numerous bars and dining rooms, two swimming pools, a chapel, cinema, theater and a 94-car garage.

Its first-class dining room was reputed as one of the finest restaurants in the world.

But the liner has been plagued by deficits since the late 1960s, when jumbo jets began crossing the Atlantic in 7 1/2 hours.

Two final cruises—one to Canada and one to the Azores—were planned before the retirement of the ship Oct. 35.

The arrival of the first of two special trains carrying passengers of the France to Paris was delayed for "an undetermined length of time" when a produce train derailed ahead of it, railroad officials said.

## Climaxing Bloodless Revolution

### Haile Selassie Deposed By Ethiopian Military

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian armed forces deposed Emperor Haile Selassie today and appointed one of their own chiefs to lead the nation into a new era.

Gen. Aman Andom, 57, a professional soldier, will head the provisional military government set up to run the country until elections are held.

The downfall of the 82-year-old emperor marked the end of a bloodless revolution that has swept Ethiopia this year as the armed forces relentlessly eroded his power in a revolt against alleged corruption and bad government.

Gen. Aman was named chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, which has held effective power for several months while keeping its members' names secret. He also was named chairman of the Council of Ministers—in effect Premier, although the title is abolished for the time being—and will retain his previous job of defense minister.

Gen. Aman, who comes from the troubled northern province of Eritrea, also remains armed forces chief of staff, giving him four of the key jobs in the new hierarchy.

The committee also dissolved the two-house parliament, proclaimed a provisional military government to run the nation pending elections and banned strikes and unauthorized demonstrations.

It summoned the emperor's only son, Crown Prince Merid Azmach Asfaw Wossen, 37, a partly paralyzed Geneva resident since he had a stroke two years ago, to return and be crowned as a figurehead king with no power.

Haile Selassie, once an absolute ruler who lived in splendid isolation in 12 palaces, left his now almost deserted palace home in a Volkswagen and was taken to army headquarters. As the car drove away 400 youths ran after it shouting insults.

Cabinet Mostly Retained

Michael Imru, premier in the emperor's last government, was named Minister of Information in the provisional administration. The Foreign Minister, Dejazmach Zewde Gebre-Selassie, will keep his job but is no longer deputy premier, as he was under Mr. Imru.

The armed forces asked all other ministers in the old government to continue in their jobs earlier today but said the posts of premier and deputy premier would be abolished for the time being.

Witnesses said the slightly built, black-bearded monarch, sometimes identified as the "Lion of Judah," turned as his car pulled away to have a look at the palace he will probably never see again.

A combination of natural disasters, drought followed by famine—and corrupt administration and political and industrial unrest ended the 44-year rule of the emperor.

His going was in contrast to the magnificent state in which he lived and the awe in which, until only a year ago, he was apparently held by the country's 26 million mainly impoverished people.

As tanks, armored cars and jeeps of soldiers manned key points in the capital, an officer representing the Armed Forces Committee read to the emperor a simple proclamation deposing him.

Witnesses said he replied that he had served his country in war and peace, but if his removal was required, he accepted it.

He was driven from Jubilee Palace—nationalized and renamed the National Palace—where he has lived in virtual isolation, without aides and secretaries for months.

Later, he was believed to have been moved to the air force headquarters at Debre Zeit, a lakeside town 25 miles outside Addis Ababa. Troops blocked the

Debre Zeit road to civilian traffic. Six other members of the royal family were reported to be under house arrest in the palace.

The Crown Prince is Haile Selassie's only son. There have been attempts to establish him as a puppet ruler—when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and in 1960.

The Italian attempt ended when he escaped to England to live in exile with his father. In 1960, during his father's absence abroad, bodyguard officers staged a short-lived coup and proclaimed the Crown Prince head of the new government.

In April this year the emperor named the Crown Prince's son, Prince Zera Yacob Asfaw Wossen, 30, as direct successor to the 3,000-year-old throne.

Prince Zera Yacob, 21, an Oxford student, arrived in Geneva from London this evening to confer with his father. The handsome young prince refused to make any statement at the airport.

Prince Zera, when in Geneva (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The deposed emperor, Haile Selassie.

## 3 Cover-Up Defendants Lose Dismissal Bids

### Ford Bars Other Pretrial Watergate Pardons

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—President Ford has no intention of pardoning any Watergate defendant at least until after his trial has been completed, White House spokesman John Hushen said today.

Mr. Hushen made his statement to newsmen a couple of hours before the Senate approved a resolution expressing its opposition to any individual accused of any criminal offense arising out of the presidential campaign and election of 1972 prior to the indictment and completion of trial and any appeals of such individual.

A permanent pardon "would effectively conceal the whole truth of what happened" in the Watergate case, the resolution said. The Senate Minority Leader, Hugh

Scott, R-Pa., supported the measure.

While the resolution expresses the sense of the Senate and is a clear indication to the President of congressional sentiment, it has no binding effect on him.

In the vote, 39 Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the resolution, 11 Democrats and 13 Republicans against.

Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, who played a part in the religious conversion of Charles Colson, a former Nixon aide now in prison, opposed the resolution.

"I am not willing or ready to vote for any resolution that implies to the chief executive of this land that he does not have the

right to grant mercy to those he may deem proper to receive that mercy," Sen. Hughes said.

Following an early morning meeting of legislative leaders at the White House, Sen. Scott said that there appeared to be a "unanimous feeling" in Congress that no presidential intervention should be made in pending cases.

"I don't know of any congressman or senator who wants a blanket pardon at this time," Sen. Scott said. "I don't think the American people want any blanket pardons."

Mr. Ford said yesterday that requests for pardons by Watergate figures would be considered on the same basis as requests

from other persons charged with or convicted of crimes.

Mr. Hushen said that the President agrees with Sen. Scott that pardons should not be granted before trial.

Commenting on the earlier statements on pardons, Mr. Hushen said: "There was never any intention on our part to give the impression that Watergate defendants were about to be pardoned at any time and especially not prior to the trial."

Mr. Hushen said that he was "almost certain" Mr. Ford did not talk to any members of the Nixon family about the former president's health before the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## But Revision Upward Expected

### Rockefeller Said to List \$33 Million

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller has filed a preliminary estimate reportedly putting his immediate personal fortune at \$33 million, but the figure is expected to be revised upward before Sept. 23, when Senate hearings on his nomination will begin.

The total—consisting largely of real estate, objects of art and stocks acquired years ago—apparently is based on acquisition value in many cases, and Mr. Rockefeller has been asked to revise it to reflect current market values, which may be substantially greater. He also has been asked to review any interests which he may have in family trusts which could be properly described as his personal property, and this also could conceivably boost the total figure.

However, the initial figure, arrived at by Mr. Rockefeller's aides and sent to the House Judiciary and Senate Rules Committees in furtherance of his nomination, is about \$33 million—much less than some public estimates of his holdings. The estimates have been as high as \$300 million.

Mr. Rockefeller, in 35 years of public life, including four terms as New York governor, has never revealed his total wealth.

Other Sources

The Senate Rules Committee, preparing for the Sept. 23 hearings, has voted to require the nominee to make public his list of assets and liabilities, by which time a revised figure may be available. Meanwhile, both the House and Senate committees have been keeping the figures under secret, but the initial figures were obtained from other sources by The Washington Post.

Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, reached by

phone in New York, said the nominee preferred at this time neither to confirm nor deny the accuracy of the \$33-million figure. He said Mr. Rockefeller will make full figures available to the public later on, as requested by the Senate Rules Committee.

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who has seen the initial report filed by Mr. Rockefeller, declined to discuss any figures, but said yesterday: "I did take a look and it's not nearly as much as you people think."

The Rules Committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., while declining to discuss specific

figures, said the initial total forwarded by the nominee was being revised upward and would be higher.

Other financial statements sent to Capitol Hill by Mr. Rockefeller—his tax returns from 1967 until now—indicate he paid about \$2 million a year in taxes during that period. "He's no Nixon," said a source familiar with the figures.

The \$33-million figure for Mr. Rockefeller's personal fortune consists of about \$37 million in assets and \$4 million in liabilities, and Mr. Rockefeller made it clear (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Nelson Rockefeller

## Would Consider Coalition

### Heath Pledges to Battle Inflation

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath today launched his party's election campaign with a pledge to make the battle against inflation his top priority if he wins.

He said his aim is to form a government backed by a strong parliamentary majority, but he did not rule out a coalition if no party wins overall control of Parliament.

"We are confronted by a severe economic crisis," Mr. Heath said at a news conference at Conservative party headquarters. "Our entire emphasis must be on beating inflation."

Asked about a possible coalition if the election produces another stalemate like the one after the last poll Feb. 28, Mr. Heath said: "I would be prepared to take into the government representatives of other parties. Our objective is to win a firm majority to carry through our

policies. But we are also prepared to consult leaders of other parties and other men of goodwill on how to beat inflation. We will welcome any help they can give us."

Date Tipped Is Oct. 10

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has not yet announced the election date, but newspapers and political informants were virtually unanimous that it will be Oct. 10.

Mr. Wilson presided this morning over a meeting of the Cabinet and sources said he informed it of his election plans. Political sources said Mr. Wilson hopes to win a new five-year mandate backed by a strong majority in Parliament for nationalization of wide sections of industry and other Socialist programs.

Mr. Heath, who returned yesterday from consulting with President Ford in Washington, said Mr. Wilson has not yet in-

formed him privately of the election date. But he spoke as if the campaign were already under way.

He said repeatedly that if the Conservatives win he will consult other party leaders and "men of goodwill" about the best way to beat inflation.

Asked whether he includes Mr. Wilson among the "men of goodwill," Mr. Heath replied: "I will consult leaders of all parties. Obviously, Mr. Wilson is among them."

In Brighton, the annual convention of the Liberal party voted after a bitter three-hour debate to allow party chief Jeremy Thorpe and other Liberal leaders to enter some form of coalition government after the election.

Mr. Thorpe said yesterday he would be prepared to join an all-party government of national unity for a limited period if the economic crisis becomes "catastrophic."

**Prices Rise 3.9% At Wholesale Level in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Wholesale prices in the United States jumped by 3.9 per cent last month, raising the possibility that inflation is worsening rather than improving.

It was the second-biggest increase for any month in 36 years. The higher prices at wholesale level are expected to be quickly passed on to consumers. Story Page 9.

## Few Flare-Ups Reported

### Calm Returns to Mozambique After Two Days of Violence

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 12 (AP).—After days of violence in which at least 60 persons died, calm was restored here today.

While the death toll officially stood at 60, there were unconfirmed reports that up to 200 persons have been killed.

On this capital's streets, which were virtually deserted yesterday, shops began reopening, cars and buses streamed into the city center and long lines formed outside bakeries and other shops.

Despite occasional reports of brief flare-ups in the African quarter, the city appeared almost normal after two days of rioting and looting.

Streets approaching the African quarter were littered with the glass of smashed store windows and burned-out cars.

Portuguese troops control the main radio station and the airport, which remained closed to commercial flights.

The outbreaks of violence began after the collapse of a white settlers' revolt.

Last Saturday, Portugal signed an agreement with Frelimo, the liberation movement here. An interim government, dominated by Frelimo, will be set up, and full independence will be granted on June 25.

Today, African youths still barricaded the main road to the airport but, otherwise, Portuguese troops appeared to have restored order throughout the city.

Authorities at Miguel Bombarda Hospital said today that the death toll had reached at least 60, including 10 whites. A hospital spokesman said 427 persons were wounded, including two rape victims, one black and one white.

"We expect more corpses will be brought to the hospital during the day," the spokesman said.

Military authorities refused to reveal whether there have been any troop casualties. No soldiers have been treated at the Miguel Bombarda Hospital, the spokesman said.

Two Policemen

The 60 dead included two policemen, one black and one white. Hospital authorities said most of the deaths occurred on the outskirts of the city, on the fringes of the sprawling African quarter.

In most of the African sections today, hundreds of persons lined up at the few food stores that escaped looting.

There were sporadic outbreaks of violence in the African quarter late last night, but Portuguese troops, backed by reinforcements from Beira and Nampula, contained the trouble.

The hospital said the injury rate declined sharply since midday yesterday and no new deaths have been reported since then.

West Berlin newspapers, without identifying the source of their information, said that the soldier's private car, when stopped atCheckpoint Charlie, contained an East German refugee trying to reach West Berlin. The newspapers said that the Communist state's guards closed the wall crossing point for about half an hour.

Big-Four Pact

East German authorities are not permitted to control the Western Allied military personnel or their vehicles under Berlin agreements by the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

U.S. authorities have taken up the matter with Soviet authorities in East Germany, the spokesman said.

It was the first time in 10 years or more that the East Germans had taken direct action against a uniformed member of the U.S. garrison in Berlin.

Apparent Soviet support in the case, rather than a quick release by the Russians once they had become involved, marked another potentially far-reaching break with precedent.

A U.S. Army spokesman identified the GI as Spec. 4 William Bradley, 34, of the 26th Military Police Company.

East German border guards detained a uniformed U.S. soldier as he sought to return to West Berlin and turned him over to Soviet authorities, a U.S. Army spokesman confirmed today.

"He was illegally detained," the spokesman said of the Tuesday night seizure of the soldier at a wall transit passage.

West Berlin newspapers, without identifying the source of their information, said that the soldier's private car, when stopped atCheckpoint Charlie, contained an East German refugee trying to reach West Berlin. The newspapers said that the Communist state's guards closed the wall crossing point for about half an hour.

## Fault Delays SR-71's Bid for New Record

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The crew of America's record-breaking SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance plane today postponed for at least 24 hours an attempt to set an air-speed mark between London and Los Angeles, the U.S. Air Force announced.

Ten minutes after passing the starting point over London, the aircraft turned back because of an undescribed engine fault, returning to the U.S. Air Force base at Mildenhall, Suffolk, 50 miles northeast of here. It had left the base to try to fly the 5,045 miles to Los Angeles in less than 4 1/2 hours.

On Sept. 1, the plane flew from New York to London, 3,460 miles, in 1 hour, 56 minutes—less than half the old record of 4 hours, 45 minutes.



## Greece Seeks \$800 Million Of EEC for Emergency Aid

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (WP).—Using Greece's desire to become a full member of the European Economic Community as a sort of cover, Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros has asked the EEC for emergency aid totaling \$800 million in 1974 and 1975.

In a memorandum recently sent to Paris and kept secret at the request of the French Foreign Ministry, the Greek government asked for the aid from the EEC as its "minimum indispensable support for a democratic Greece to help re-establish internal and external monetary balance."

The memo obtained by The Washington Post here addresses the urgent appeal to "our partners in the [European] community." It points up Greece's desire to finance economic recovery with European, and not American, money.

Mr. Mavros continued his second day of talks with EEC officials here today after visits to France and West Germany. Officials, who confirmed that the emergency request would be discussed by EEC foreign ministers on Tuesday when they meet in Brussels, refused to comment on what sort of reception Mr. Mavros' appeal has been given in Bonn and Paris.

The \$800 million, as requested by Greece, would be granted in the form of 20-year loans at low interest rates to be fully disbursed between now and the end of 1975. It would be well over the

\$500-million aid allotment promised by the EEC to help all developing countries pay for their deficits next year, as part of a United Nations fund.

Mr. Mavros' whirlwind tour of European capitals was generally accepted until now as aimed at securing some promise from the Common Market that Greece can join it as a full member within the next five years. The memo sheds new light on Mr. Mavros' real intentions, which are more immediate.

The four-page document details the drastic situation of the Greek economy, threatened by a \$400-million external debt in 1974, triple that of 1973. The emergency loans asked from the EEC would cover that debt for 1974 and 1975.

"This aid is absolutely necessary to permit maintenance of currency reserves at their present levels, and in particular consolidation of the external debt," the request reads.

Greece is asking for the emergency loans on top of \$55 million left over in EEC coffers since 1967. At that time, all aid to Greece was cut off and a trade pact frozen to protest the military take-over in Athens.

The purported reason for the Mavros tour was to prompt a "reconciliation" of the trade agreement and outstanding financial aid.

High commission officials have informally indicated the EEC's willingness to make the frozen funds available, as well as to negotiate a long-term financial agreement to help the Greek economy. A widely quoted figure for that pact has been \$100 million over five years.

Opposition to U.S. Denied That Greece is asking its northern neighbors to cover the entire external debt of that country this year and next is seen here as an attempt to steer clear of the superpowers. Greek withdrawal from the NATO military command was a first sign of its desire to break away from a close relationship with the United States.

A Greek diplomat here denied, however, that Athens was pursuing a closed-door policy toward the United States. "Our first priority is to renew a close relationship with other Europeans," he explained.

In public, Mr. Mavros has played up the Greek government's desire to set a schedule for entering the Common Market. "We are ready to become the 10th member," he said on arriving here Tuesday from Bonn.

But the European countries are known to be reluctant to promise full membership without extending a similar overture to Turkey, which also is an "associated" country.

When foreign ministers of the Nine meet here next week, observers believe that they will want to put on a show of political solidarity with Greece without committing themselves to any actual concessions. It would probably take the form of a "wait-and-see" statement until elections are held.



ROAD SIGNS—"Two governments or one?" asks the African with the stick. "One" the driver, making the one-fingered Frellimo sign (circle). That answering sign is the key to getting through the many road blocks around the tense city of Lourenco Marques.

## Ethiopian Military Deposes Haile Selassie

(Continued from Page 1)

In April, said the whole family would return to Ethiopia "very soon."

The armed forces so far have given no clue as to the former ruler's future—whether he will be sent into exile abroad or at home, or face trial on allegations of corruption.

The military, which in recent months has rounded up about 160 civilian former ministers and officials for investigation of corruption and misadministration charges, finally leveled serious allegations of corruption against Haile Selassie himself.

He was accused of milking funds from the capital's bus company and brewery. The most serious charges alleged that the emperor had sent abroad tons of gold mined with forced labor in southern Ethiopia to be hoarded in foreign banks.

No precise sums were mentioned. But Ethiopians have most frequently quoted a figure of 11 billion Ethiopian dollars (about \$626 million) as the total sum held in Swiss banks or invested abroad.

Except for the tanks which rumbled up to the palace and other key points this morning and the closing of the airport, there were few signs in the capital to mark the overthrow.

Five thousand persons staged a brief hand-clapping demonstration outside the palace but obeyed officers' pleas to go home.

Shops were open, buses were running normally and a good-natured populace appeared to greet the emperor's overthrow with joy. A waiter at the city's Hilton Hotel said: "This is great. I'm pleased about it. Things will change for the better now."

A secretary on her way to work said only: "At last."

The armed forces had prepared the population for today's action. Although in recent months newspapers and radio reports have contrasted the glittering life style of the emperor and his family with the misery of the average Ethiopian—about 90 per cent are subsistence-level farmers—no film of the suffering in the drought and famine areas had ever been shown.

But last night—New Year's Day in the Ethiopian calendar—national television showed films of starving children and their disease-ridden parents begging for food followed by shots of cakes specially flown in from Europe for the emperor's receptions.

This so shocked Ethiopians, coming hard on the heels of armed forces statements about the emperor's foreign holdings, that it was clearly designed to entertain.

Officials informed Mr. Silbert, whose office usually represents various government agencies against whom civil suits are filed here, said that "the dimension of these possible inaccuracies is not yet known and it is still premature for us to determine the precise nature of the possible inaccuracies."

Previous papers filed in the court by the U.S. attorney's office here in consultation with Defense Department attorneys have admitted that the Army conducted widespread surveillance activities on American civilians and others in Berlin but denied the specific allegations listed by the plaintiffs in the suit.

The Army said in those papers that the spying is necessary in least the Hawaiian Islands, the Pentagon said yesterday.

A guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile frigate and an older missile frigate are off the coast of Hawaii and within 104 miles north of Oahu, it said. A spokesman said an American destroyer escort was cruising within sight of the task force.

guish any last glimmer of sympathy for the emperor.

Addis Ababa radio said today that ministers and officials should carry out their normal duties pending a permanent decision on the future structure of the administration.

Ethiopia would maintain its nonaligned policy and seek peaceful relations with its neighbors, including Somalia—with which there has been a territorial dispute—according to a broadcast foreign policy statement.

The statement said Ethiopia would do all it could to help people in colonial territories, particularly in Africa, to become independent.

Parliament is dissolved until the elections and a special military tribunal will be set up to try all former and present government officials charged with corruption and abuse of power, the statement said.

Haile Selassie gripped the world's attention in 1966 when, fleeing the country before the invading Italians, he made a dramatic but unsuccessful plea at the League of Nations for help for Ethiopia.

Until early this year, he ruled the feudal state with autocratic powers. Then, after a military uprising and industrial unrest over low wages and feudal conditions, his powers began to crumble.

Anonymous Group Nobody knows the identity of members of the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee or what their objectives are, except that they have pledged to end inequality and haul Ethiopia into the 20th century.

They have pressed civilian governments to carry out reforms and appeared unwilling to accept indifference, had administration and corruption. These things, combined with the effects of the drought, inflation and wage demands, led to their first action in March.

U.S. Aid to Continue WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The United States will continue its arms deliveries to the Ethiopian military leaders who ousted Haile Selassie this morning, the State Department said today.

But no new aid programs will be extended to Ethiopia until the United States determines that the new government in Addis Ababa is in effective control of the country and meeting its international responsibilities, department spokesman John King said.

The U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa has been instructed to maintain normal working contacts with the new government, and the question of U.S. recognition does not arise, Mr. King said.

Not Sitting Target in Enemy Attack WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Air Force has begun taking the first steps toward developing a potentially revolutionary form of weaponry—intercontinental ballistic missiles to be launched from airplanes rather than from land bases.

The idea of putting big, ocean-spanning missiles on transport planes, to protect them from attacks that might knock out land-based missiles at fixed locations, has been under study for some time.

Last week, the Air Force began making flight tests in which a mammoth C-5A jet transport climbed high above the El Centro, Calif., parachute test range and unloaded from its rear door, a 55,000-pound glab of concrete, similar in weight to a small ICBM.

The third test drop in the series is scheduled for tomorrow. The Air Force says it hopes to conduct, by the end of next month, an experiment in which it will load one of its old, surplus, 80,000-pound Minuteman-1 ICBMs onto a C-5A, then slide it out the back, ignite the missile's motors for 10 seconds, and see what happens.

U.S. Attorney Hints Errors In Army Case

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—In a rare court action, government attorneys here filed a statement before a federal judge yesterday saying they may have filed wrong information in a continuing court case.

The action occurred in a suit filed in February by a group of recent American residents of West Berlin who accused the U.S. Army of illegal surveillance of their activities.

The court statement, filed by U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert and two of his assistants before U.S. District Judge William Jones, said that "as a result of an ongoing investigation, [government attorneys] have learned that certain information contained in our statements and pleadings previously provided to this court may be erroneous."

"Possible Inaccuracies" Mr. Silbert, whose office usually represents various government agencies against whom civil suits are filed here, said that "the dimension of these possible inaccuracies is not yet known and it is still premature for us to determine the precise nature of the possible inaccuracies."

Previous papers filed in the court by the U.S. attorney's office here in consultation with Defense Department attorneys have admitted that the Army conducted widespread surveillance activities on American civilians and others in Berlin but denied the specific allegations listed by the plaintiffs in the suit.

The Army said in those papers that the spying is necessary in least the Hawaiian Islands, the Pentagon said yesterday.

A guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile frigate and an older missile frigate are off the coast of Hawaii and within 104 miles north of Oahu, it said. A spokesman said an American destroyer escort was cruising within sight of the task force.

Senate Unit Bars U.S.-Czech Deal On Gold Transfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to upset a quietly negotiated agreement to give Czechoslovakia some 30 tons of gold controlled by the United States, Britain and France.

The committee voted to block a tentative agreement reached in July between the United States and Czechoslovakia for the return of gold, seized from the Nazis at the end of the second world war.

The committee termed the pact "outrageous."

The agreement called for transferring the gold in return for Czech payment of \$20.5 million to the United States for Americans whose property was seized in the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948.

An amendment to the pending trade bill bars the transfer of the gold until the full U.S. claim of \$72.6 million for Americans is paid.

Soviet Navy Vessels Cruise Near Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—For the first time since 1971, a Soviet naval task force is cruising off the Hawaiian Islands, the Pentagon said yesterday.

A guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile frigate and an older missile frigate are off the coast of Hawaii and within 104 miles north of Oahu, it said. A spokesman said an American destroyer escort was cruising within sight of the task force.

## Sees Restrictions on Executive

## Ford Assails Foreign Aid Bill Cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—President Ford assailed Congress today for reducing his ability to conduct foreign affairs by proposing sharp cuts and restrictions in the administration's foreign aid bill.

"I am disturbed over the deep cuts in many essential and worthwhile programs," Mr. Ford said in a message to Congress. "In addition, the bill contains several restrictions on the executive which would reduce viability to meet obligations to American security and that of our friends abroad."

Mr. Ford also complained directly to congressional leaders in a White House meeting that lasted more than an hour.

South Vietnam Cuts Acting Press Secretary John Hushan said the President was particularly concerned with the major cuts being proposed for military and financial aid to South Vietnam. The Senate has voted a \$700-million reduction in the administration's requested \$1.4 billion in military aid to Saigon.

Congress also appears likely to allocate \$300 million less than requested for economic aid to South Vietnam.

According to Mr. Hushan, Mr. Ford told congressional leaders that the cuts "severely reduce South Vietnam's ability to defend itself... in the face of increasing North Vietnamese military actions."

Mr. Ford's pleas appeared to generate little enthusiasm among the congressional leaders. Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican Senate leader, indicated little hope that the cuts could be restored.

He told reporters after the White House meeting that it may be too late for definite action before Congress adjourns.

He suggested as a solution the dropping of the foreign aid bill altogether, with Congress passing a resolution to continue foreign aid at its current spending levels.

Aid to Mideast Although the White House presentation dealt specifically with the effect of the cuts on Vietnam, Sen. Scott said the President was also concerned that the American aid program to Israel and Egypt would be hampered.

Reuters reported that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin today said he would like to continue aid with Mr. Ford. The two leaders and

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were believed to have discussed whether the next move in the Middle East might be negotiations for Israeli troop withdrawals with Egypt or with Jordan. Mr. Rabin was also believed to have raised the question of a big increase in U.S. military aid to Israel from the level being debated in Congress.

The United States provides Israel with \$500 million in military aid and the administration has requested \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt.

Mr. Ford's concerns seem centered on the freedom of the President in spending aid without prior consultation with the House.

Congress' actions grew from the Vietnam experience in Presidents Johnson and Nixon's administrations, and were accused of waging their own without proper consultation from Capitol Hill.

Tanaka Begins 4-Nation Tour Including Talks With Ford

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka left Japan today for a 14-day tour of Mexico, Brazil and Canada that will include a brief stopover in Washington for a meeting with President Ford.

It will be the first meeting between Mr. Tanaka and the President, who is scheduled to visit Japan in November.

Although Mr. Tanaka has counted on the tour as a chance to restore his battered public image in Japan, his departure today was overshadowed by the current crisis in relations with Japan's neighbor, South Korea.

The conflict grows out of the killing of President Chung Hee Park's wife last month by a Korean resident of Japan and a subsequent series of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul that appear to have been orchestrated by the South Korean government.

Resources Diplomacy Mr. Tanaka's trip to Mexico, Brazil and Canada is part of what the Japanese term "resources diplomacy," or an effort by this small island country to insure its access to sources of raw materials.

Last winter, Mr. Tanaka toured six nations in Southeast Asia and he is scheduled to visit Australia, New Zealand and Burma in late October as another part of Japan's quest for resources.

It is said that Mr. Tanaka has also looked forward to the present trip because it gives him a chance to get out of Japan and away from its pressing problem of inflation. The Premier has been under constant assault in the last year for his economic policies.

His governing Liberal Democratic party barely maintained its control of the upper house of parliament in July's election.

Of the three countries he will visit, Brazil is the most important. Japan has 100,000 Japanese or people of Japanese descent in Brazil, larger even than the Japanese community in the United States, and Japan has nearly \$800 million invested in Brazilian mines and industry.

A Future Bonanza Given Brazil's vast unexploited resources and conservative government, many Japanese businessmen look upon Brazil as a future bonanza for Japan.

The Premier is expected to discuss Japan's aid for the development of the Amazon River Basin with the Brazilians.

In Mexico, he is expected to offer small amounts of economic assistance and money for cultural exchanges.

But the most significant part of the trip, Japanese diplomats say, will be Mr. Tanaka's 90-minute meeting Sept. 21 with Mr. Ford.

The Japanese, who feel uneasy doing business with a man until they establish close personal relations, had requested the meeting after President Richard Nixon's resignation.

Their talk is expected to cover a wide range of problems, but not to go into great detail.

8 Czech Miners Die PRAGUE, Sept. 12 (AP).—Eight miners were killed in an accident in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin today, the news agency CTK reported.

The suggestion, in a bid to get the court members to appear, was to provide a vehicle, ing public the results of Jaworski's investigation.

The letter said: "In light of the court members' complete lack of regard for the public interest in the course of investigation."

The senators told Mr. Nixon they would expect him to make a report to the public on the investigation.

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Applications of Software will be dealt with at the "Convention Informatique" (Monday 16th - Friday 20th September - Centre International de Paris, Porte Maillot).

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## Not Sitting Target in Enemy Attack

## U.S. Studies Plane-Launched ICBM

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—The Air Force has begun taking the first steps toward developing a potentially revolutionary form of weaponry—intercontinental ballistic missiles to be launched from airplanes rather than from land bases.

The idea of putting big, ocean-spanning missiles on transport planes, to protect them from attacks that might knock out land-based missiles at fixed locations, has been under study for some time.

Last week, the Air Force began making flight tests in which a mammoth C-5A jet transport climbed high above the El Centro, Calif., parachute test range and unloaded from its rear door, a 55,000-pound glab of concrete, similar in weight to a small ICBM.

The third test drop in the series is scheduled for tomorrow. The Air Force says it hopes to conduct, by the end of next month, an experiment in which it will load one of its old, surplus, 80,000-pound Minuteman-1 ICBMs onto a C-5A, then slide it out the back, ignite the missile's motors for 10 seconds, and see what happens.

That test will be held over water, and the brief engine-burning time will not carry the missile much farther than it was just dropped, the service says.

A fully fueled Minuteman ICBM weighs far more than anything that has been dropped out of an airplane before, although the C-5A can carry heavier loads.

The Minuteman test would be held about a month or so after U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume discussions next week in Geneva in the deadlocked Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

While the United States has made no decision to proceed with full-scale development of such an air-launched ICBM, and it would take many years to perfect and deploy such a system, these early efforts clearly are linked to the future of the SALT discussions.

Senior U.S. officials say that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also still serves as the President's national security adviser, has expressed a personal interest in having the development effort listed as an item in next year's defense budget.

Ironically, the concept of a fleet of ICBM-carrying transports in the nuclear deterrent force does not enjoy much enthusiasm among top civilian specialists on defense, including those in the White House.

Yet the development and threat of deploying such a system is apparently viewed as a good bargaining chip in the salt talks by many officials, since the United States would like the Russians to halt development of a mobile, land-based missile that the Soviet Union has already flight-tested.

Mobile land-based ICBMs can be moved around the countryside by trucks or trains or from one underground site to another. In the case of both air and land-based mobile missiles, the idea is to prevent any attacker from figuring out where his opponent's missiles are situated.

As missiles become still more accurate, those that remain in fixed sites, theoretically at least, become more vulnerable to being wiped out in a surprise attack.

But because of their mobility, such missile-basing concepts are also the ones that potentially can ward off any hope of permanent arms agreement. This is so because mobile missiles are hard to find, hard to count and thus generate suspicion about how many missiles an opponent really has.

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سكوب من الامم



## sts Called 'Threatening'

# op Ex-Aides Reportedly ssed Nixon for Pardons

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

INGTON, Sept. 12 (WP). The last days of Richard Nixon's presidency, former White House aides Haldeman and Ehrlichman conveyed to him requests that they be presidential pardons, according to sources.

ard requests were re- d the sources said that a deeply "resented" the character of the re- ch were described by e as "threatening" and er as being tantamount mail."

ldeman and Ehrlichman uled to go on trial with e defendants Sept. 30 in targe cover-up case. an already faces a jail 30 months to five years on conviction on charges he break-in at the office 1 Ellsberg's psychiatrist. ldeman's attorney, John said that he was una- any requests that Mr. a might have made for a "I don't deny it, how- said.

Don't Believe This' ning the allegation that eman's pardon request eakening tone, Mr. Wil- "I don't believe this."

man has been kindly to a man who got him e, it is Bob's disposition

## kefeller s Wealth

lined from Page 1) itting the initial figures y were based in some 1 purchase costs rather rent value. eadcount of the \$37 mil- t assets is reportedly: ut \$400,000 in cash on 1 million in furnishings s properties, \$500,000 in and about \$2 million in ars, planes and other ation items.

ks worth \$13 million, in hree dozen companies, ith notes that the ac- value of the stock is ed. A large holding was e in Mahan, Ltd., which to be an acronym. The e letters are the nomi- nals, N.A.R.

its \$12.5 million net in elain and silver. The t indicated that Mr. er has possession of \$25 in art, porcelain and t about half of it is o go to charitable orga- educational institutions eums on his death, so 1 million is his net hold-

et of about \$8 million state, including his pos- in the family complex ico Hills, N.Y., a house orkall Road and houses l other places. As with oldings, Mr. Rockefeller has \$16 million in real t half of it is pledged persons or institutions ath.

blem of how to report effer's possible partic- unity trusts may prove one for both the nomi- committees.

mily trust of hundreds s of dollars is set up, stipulation that Mr. r can only receive the n the trust's investments t take out any prin- ay be unclear whether e be listed as an over- for his share was major elements of the Watergate cover-up.

"They felt like it was happen- ing all over again," a source said.

Speed Curb Voted in U.S. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP). The nationwide highway speed limit would be set permanently at 55 miles an hour under a measure voted 85-0 by the Senate yesterday. The speed-limit provision was part of a highway bill that now goes to the House.

probation of 71 per cent, with 3 per cent disapproving and 26 per cent undecided. Evaluating half of the "fair" and all of the "good" answers in The Times's new poll as indications of "approval," his approval rate has fallen from 71 per cent to 48.5 per cent in three weeks.

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HELD AS HOSTAGE—Man holding gun on woman in doorway of Joliet III, jewelry store Wednesday after being cornered while allegedly attempting a hold-up. He was later shot by police following a chase. The woman was wounded.

## Relief Turns to Anger

# Congress Is Back, So Is Watergate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The Congress that went wearily away last month heaving sighs of relief returned in force yesterday to find that Watergate had not evaporated.

As the House of Representatives joined the Senate in the formal resumption of the 93d Congress—with a 200-year-old brief prayer for "order, harmony and peace"—there were piles of wrathful mail, prompting professions of mournful regret, and the name of Richard Nixon, gone 33 days from the White House, still dominated the debate and deliberations.

This time the issue was President Ford's grant of an unconditional pardon to his predecessor and his consideration, apparently short-lived, of possible pardons for all those involved in the Watergate affair.

The powerlessness of Congress to reverse the pardon decision, as well as the antipathy of many members to it, was expressed most forcefully by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee whose members indicated that they would not approve the full \$850,000 sought by Mr. Ford to pay Mr. Nixon's pension and expenses through June.

Throughout the Congress there was a tone of hostility and regret over the decision to grant the pardon.

"To come back to this," exploded Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., as he stood just off the House floor in a circle of reporters, much as he had for months of the long impeachment inquiry.

Rep. John Seiberling, D., Ohio, another Judiciary Committee member, happened on the scene and said, ruefully, "I thought we were finished with this."

The third-ranking House Republican, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, proclaimed disgust at the lingering political hangover of the Nixon presidency.

"Why," he said, "were we ever stupid enough to think this awful man would fade away like one of MacArthur's old soldiers? He was always going to be dragged, kicking and screaming, into oblivion."

Members of the Senate, the came back from the Labor Day recess last week, have been talking to the chamber's floor or trudging to the Senate television gallery with regularly to denounce the Nixon pardon. At one point Tuesday, there was a line in the gallery as Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., and Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., waited for Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., to finish his stint of responding to television correspondents' questions.

Yesterday, as the larger aid customarily more clamorous House returned to duty, the preoccupation with the Nixon pardon was equally evident. The House chaplain the Rev. Edward Gardner Latch, began the session with a recitation of the same prayer read to the first Continental Congress, on Sept. 7, 1774.

No sooner had the chaplain completed what House Speaker Carl Albert called "the longest prayer" than eight House members rose to take advantage of one-minute parliamentary grants of time for general debate, six of them to decry and two to defend the pardon.

Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., said that his constituent mail was comparable to bulk to the outgoing last October from the Saturday night massacre, "Mr. Nixon's dismissal of the first Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. He urged colleagues to 'express their outrage.'"

One who did, Rep. Ken Hechler, D-W.Va., delivered a parody of a soliloquy from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

"The quality of mercy is getting very strained. It droppeth like nuggets of hail from the White House upon the heads of the just and unjust. It is twice messed up. It messeth up those that give and those that take."

One of those who defended Mr. Ford was Rep. William Minshall, R-Ohio, who contended that the pardon of the former President had been "consistent with the noble character" of Mr. Ford, the former House Republican leader, and that the current opposition to the pardon was no more than a numb reaction to any Watergate development.

"Emotions have run high too long. Nerves are too raw," Mr. Minshall said, and, as if that were a cue, the debate ended abruptly and a semblance of normality followed in the House.

The responses: 1972 1973 1974 1974  
Should ..... 36 29 34 30  
Should not .. 60 67 58 61  
No opinion ..... 4 4 8 9

In other words, 8 out of 10 Americans, despite all of the upheavals of the last two years or so, have consistently clung to a negative attitude on the amnesty question.

Thus, the majority of the public seemed to be questioning Mr. Ford's political judgment rather than his instinct in wanting to keep Mr. Nixon from going to a penitentiary.

Public opinion, as reflected in the survey, was evenly divided on the question of pardons for Mr.

son-in-law Cox Seen as Origin Of Nixon 'Depression' Reports

By Howard Seelye

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12—Reports that former President Richard Nixon is "in a deep depression" and suffering from pleuritis apparently issued from his son-in-law, Edward Cox.

Contacted yesterday at his Wall Street law firm after the Associated Press circulated an interview with an unnamed member of the Nixon family, Mr. Cox said:

"I know it was a member of the family. That was true. Who it was, I can't say. I can't talk any more. I have work to do."

However, in the interview, the Nixon family member spoke in firsthand terms of a beach picnic in Ventura, Calif., on Aug. 15 and spoke of the former first lady as "Mrs. Nixon."

The only family members at the picnic were Mr. Cox, his wife, Tricia, and Mr. Nixon.

According to the AP interview, the pardon given Mr. Nixon on Sunday by President Ford has not improved his mental condition and the former president's health is said to be worrying Mrs. Nixon and other family members.

The family member interviewed said that Mr. Nixon is suffering from a flare-up of the pleuritis condition which had been publicly described as resolved on July 5.

The pleuritis, a blood clot which developed in Mr. Nixon's left leg shortly before his June trip to the Middle East, has left the leg "swollen and out of proportion to the other leg," the family member said.

In a television interview in Washington today, David Eisenhower said that Mr. Nixon's leg is swollen twice its normal size from pleuritis. He said Mr. Nixon's health was not good.

(Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Nixon's son-in-law, also said that Mr. Nixon would have rejected the pardon offered by Mr. Ford if it had been tied directly to the issue of amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters, Mr.

Julie Intervention Denied WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—David Eisenhower said yesterday that his wife, Julie, did not intervene with Mr. Ford for her father.

"It's completely ridiculous," Mr. Eisenhower said following publication of a report by columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (NYT Sept. 12). The columnist cited an unnamed Ford adviser as the source of the report that Julie Eisenhower told Mr. Ford that the former president was very depressed.

"There's nothing to that at all," Mr. Eisenhower said.

## Black Students Hurt in Busing Clashes

# Whites Boycott Schools in Boston

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Thousands of white pupils boycotted classes today as Boston schools opened under a court-ordered busing plan to achieve racial integration.

Several black children were hurt when buses were stoned by white youths in one of several incidents reported, the mayor's office said.

Eight black children and an adult were injured when stones smashed windows in five buses after they pulled away from an annex of South Boston High School after class, the mayor's office reported.

Officials said several persons were arrested in connection with the stoning.

Earlier, outside the main branch of the high school, about 500 white teen-agers and adults booed and chanted as 56 black children arrived by bus for morning classes. The school had been 98 per cent white.

Wood, Stones Thrown A piece of wood was thrown at a bus at the school in the morning, and stones were thrown at a bus at an intersection several blocks away.

A group of white teen-agers and some adults roughed up a television film crew at the school before police intervened. The crowd later dispersed, with about 150 persons continuing to mill around after school began.

The mayor's office said a policeman was injured near South Boston High School in the morning when he was struck in the chest by an unidentified object. He was taken to a hospital for X-rays.

Elsewhere, the situation was generally peaceful. But large numbers of white students honored a boycott of classes.

At predominantly black South Boston-Roxbury High, 40 of an assigned 600 white students reported, along with 400 blacks.

Only 25 white students were reported at South Boston, where Police Commissioner Robert Digrazia personally escorted black students into the school.

Total projected enrollment at the two schools, which are combined, is 3,529.

Before this afternoon's incidents, Barry Brooks, a spokesman for the mayor's office, said, "Our objective was the safety of the children. We have no re-

ports of any children injured, so I have to say we are pleased with the situation right now."

But Dennis Sullivan of the mayor's office said: "There are pockets where it's quiet but tense. We're walking on cat feet right now."

This morning, 30 of an estimated 75 to 100 uniformed policemen on hand at South Boston pushed part of the crowd back down a street 200 yards after a piece of wood was thrown at a bus carrying blacks.

The mayor's office also said stones had been thrown at a bus at a South Boston intersection.

"Why should I go there?" asked Marilyn Farley, a 16-year-old South Boston pupil as she stood across the street with other demonstrators. "They (blacks) have their own schools to go to."

She said she would boycott "a year if I have to."

Eileen Dunner, 16, one of the white juniors who arrived at South Boston-Roxbury, said she came because "I've only got two years left (of school) and I want to finish."

School officials said they expected high absenteeism.

Police said they had enough officers to handle any incidents. "We have plans for every possible situation," a police spokesman said.

A total of 13,200 students at all grades were scheduled to be bused in the first forced integration of the nation's oldest public school system, which is a third black and two-thirds white.

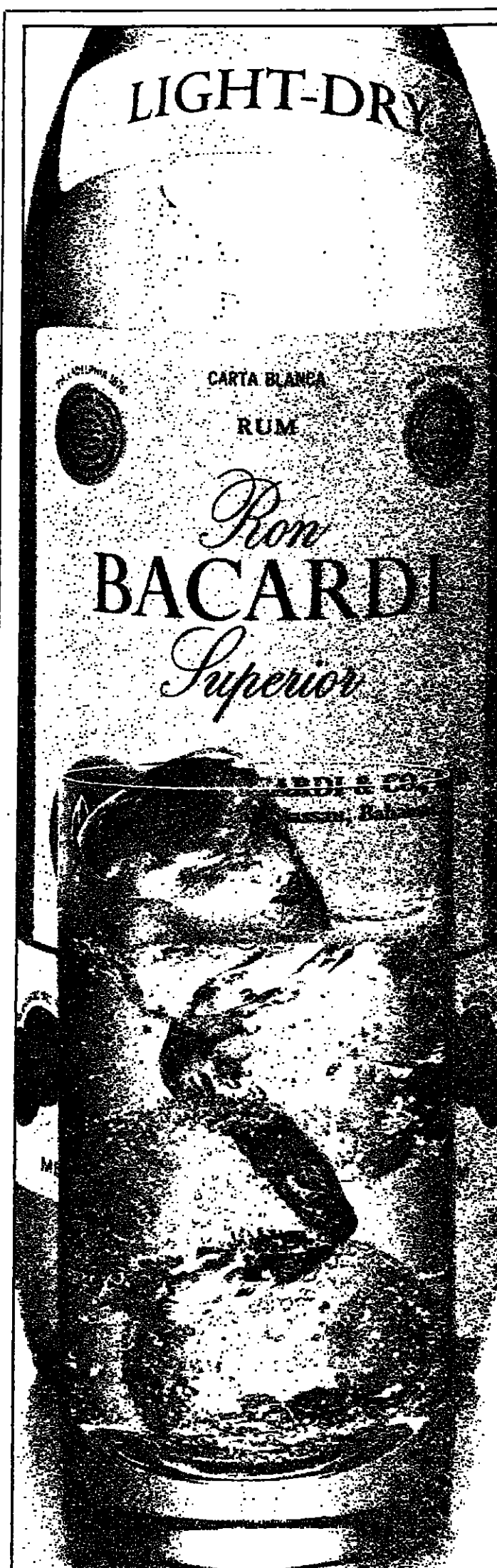
City officials estimate the cost of the integration program in the \$4,000-student school system at \$8.8 million for this year.

The federal court order for busing was issued in June and the protest against it has been building recently, intensified by some candidates in Tuesday's primary elections. At neighborhood meetings in the last two weeks, parents said they would keep children out of school in an organized two-week boycott.

Opposition to busing has been most intense in Boston's blue-collar white neighborhoods, many of them predominantly Irish and Italian.

The school integration controversy began in 1965 when a state commission found that 45 of Boston's schools had more than 50 per cent black enrollment. Since then the number of these schools has increased to 65.

The busing plan is intended to reduce the number of schools with more than half-black enrollment to 44. However, the plan does not take into consideration many of Boston's 200 schools that are almost exclusively white.



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**Moving spirit**  
**behind the world's**  
**great tastes.**

Start with ice and the smooth, subtle flavour of Bacardi rum. Then top with your favorite mixer—cola, ginger ale or tonic. With Bacardi behind them, the world's great tastes turn into the world's great mixed drinks.

## From 71% Before Pardoning of Nixon

# Poll Finds Ford Approval Down to 48.5%

INGTON, Sept. 12 resident Ford's decision Richard Nixon and to urdons for other alleg- e conspirators has ; support among the blic, a special Gallup tes.

ey also showed wide t, at least for the tim- pardon, although there ions that most of the estioned in the survey ave opposed a pardon rmer president at a

ommissioned by The Times, was conducted White House said that all of those involved ere under study. 533 persons, living in of the country, were by telephone.

other they thought Mr. otting a good, fair or us President, the re- gave the following od, 32 per cent; fair, 5; no opinion, 10.

star but not precisely poll conducted Aug. Gallup organization Ford winning the ap-

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There is little doubt as to what caused the drop. Asked whether pardon developments had caused them to form a less favorable opinion of the President, 60 per cent responded in the affirmative. Even allowing for the margin of error inherent in such surveys—a Gallup spokesman said that there were 99 chances in 100 that it was accurate within 6 percentage points—the poll demonstrated that Mr. Ford had seriously injured his standing.

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## Cosmonaut Meets the Press And Talks About Soyuz-15

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Sept. 12.—The chief of Soviet cosmonaut training said yesterday that the recent Soyuz-15 mission was a success but that the automatic docking system failed to work properly.

Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov said at a press conference at the Johnson Space Center here that the goal of the two-day Soyuz flight Aug. 26 was to test the automatic docking system by linking the craft to an orbiting Salyut space station.

"There were no difficulties and the systems worked well up to 30 to 50 meters," Gen. Shatalov said through an interpreter. But in going closer to the space station, the range rate "exceeded the necessary parameters," he added.

Range rate is the velocity at which one vehicle approaches another. Gen. Shatalov meant that the two vehicles approached one another too quickly because of some failure in the automatic docking system. He said the two-man crew tried it "a number of times."

The range rate is determined automatically by radar, which can brake or speed up the velocity.

Gen. Shatalov's willingness to discuss the flight was the strongest effort yet by the Russians to publicly discuss their space experiences in detail.

After the hour-long press conference, Gen. Shatalov told a National Aeronautics and Space Administration official that, if the American newsmen "don't quote me correctly, I'm not going to hold another news conference."

Gen. Shatalov, who has flown in space himself, said, "It would have been easy to shut off the automatic docking system, at that close range, and go to the manual mode. That wasn't the aim of this particular flight. The aim was to perfect the automatic docking system."

### Fault Not Yet Found

He said Soviet engineers had not yet found out what went wrong.

"We considered the mission successful from the aspect that we carried out a number of approaches for docking," he added.

Gen. Shatalov and a number of other Soviet cosmonauts and technicians are visiting here in training for the scheduled July, 1975, Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) of the United States and

the Soviet Union. The Soyuz-15 failure has caused considerable concern among U.S. space officials.

Gen. Shatalov said yesterday that the automatic docking system being tested on the Soyuz-15 flight had nothing to do with the ASTP flight.

But at the time of the Soyuz-15 launch, he was quoted by news dispatches from Moscow as saying the flight was a "warmup for the ASTP flight." Asked about this, Gen. Shatalov dismissed the difference as a "misinterpretation" of his earlier remarks. He added that he had meant in his original remarks that there was only an indirect connection between the Soyuz-15 flight and ASTP.

The news conference appeared to be the result of efforts by officials here to get the Russians to pursue a more open policy in revealing some details of their space program publicly.

Later this month, U.S. space technicians in Moscow will get their first glimpse of the Soviet mission control room. Only a few NASA officials have been there before. Soviet cosmonauts have visited mission control here.

Gen. Shatalov noted that "cooperation takes trust and understanding" by both sides. He noted that the Soviet Union had informed the United States of the Soyuz-15 flight and even revealed the names of the flight crew, "which normally we don't do in our country."

### Test Flight Planned

Gen. Shatalov also revealed that the Russians would stage a "dress rehearsal" of their portion of the ASTP flight two or three months before the actual mission. Asked if he thought the American ASTP crew should do the same thing, he said he had seen their training and was assured that they would be ready without a dress rehearsal.

He added that the Soviet dress rehearsal would be flown with one of the cosmonauts assigned to the ASTP backup crew. "But in keeping with the new treatment traditions of my country, I ask you not to ask me who," he added.

Gen. Shatalov said "there was never any plan for the Soyuz-15 crew to enter the Salyut space station."

He also said the Soviet Union planned to supply its orbiting space stations with unmanned tankers, which would need an automatic docking system. The purpose of the Soyuz-15 flight was to test such a system, he said, adding that the Soviet Union was not striving for long-duration flights of man living in space environment, because the U.S. Skylab flights already had accomplished that.

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United Press International

**TEAMWORK**—Soviet Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov tries his talent at field goal kicking during half time activities at Houston-Hawaii football game in Houston on Wednesday. Leonov will be commander of the Soyuz space craft which is scheduled for space link up in 1975 with American Apollo spacecraft, which will be piloted by Donald (Deke) Slayton who is holding the ball.

## Bulgaria Stops Last Jamming In Europe of Voice of America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Bulgaria stopped jamming the Voice of America last weekend and, for the first time since the start of the cold war, official U.S. radio broadcasts are being heard throughout Europe without interference.

Officials of the Voice of America said yesterday that there was no jamming of broadcasts to Bulgaria as of Monday.

Bulgaria was the last country in Europe to jam the Voice. China is now the only country in the

world that continues to try to block its broadcasts.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland continue, however, to jam Radio Free Europe, and the Soviet Union still jams Radio Liberty. Both stations are financed by the U.S. government but are not regarded as official.

The Soviet Union stopped jamming the Voice of America during the 1960s but resumed on the morning of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Aug. 21, 1968. On Sept. 10, 1973, it stopped the jamming again, with no explanation.

The end of the jamming by Bulgaria was seen by American officials as another step toward better U.S. relations with Sofia. Bulgarian officials have recently improved the working conditions for the U.S. Embassy in Sofia and have facilitated contacts for American businessmen.

### Squatters Defy Eviction

ROME, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Squatters last night reoccupied 40 of the 148 apartments in the working-class suburb of San Basilio which were cleared of squatters by police in bloody weekend battles.

## CIA Is Accused of Using Chile As 'Laboratory Experiment'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Central Intelligence Agency today was accused of conducting a "laboratory experiment" against the government of President Salvador Allende. Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., in a press conference, said the agency was testing techniques of heavy financial investment to discredit and bring down a government.

His charges are contained in a letter to Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At the news conference, Rep. Harrington made public this and other correspondence between himself and Sen. Fulbright and other members of Congress about his concern over the activities of the CIA and the Treasury Department in Chile and the "quite limited" congressional review of CIA actions. Rep. Harrington charged that such reviews are perfunctory and are made after the fact.

In his letter to Sen. Fulbright, Rep. Harrington described how the "40 Committee" headed by Henry Kissinger authorized the expenditure of \$11 million from 1962 to 1973 to help prevent the election of Mr. Allende. He said CIA Director William Colby's testimony before a House Armed Services subcommittee on the CIA's disclosure that, later, the CIA's intention was to "destabilize" the Allende government so as to precipitate its downfall.

"Funding was provided to individuals, political parties and media outlets in Chile through channels in other countries and in both Latin America and Europe," Rep. Harrington wrote.

A total of \$5 million was authorized by the 40 Committee for "destabilization" efforts from 1971 to 1973. An additional \$1.5 million was spent for the 1973 municipal elections. Some of these funds were used to support an unnamed but influential anti-Allende newspaper.

[The Washington Star-News reports that this newspaper was El Mercurio, the largest daily in Chile, and the property of wealthy businessman Augustin Edwards.]

In a separate letter to Rep. Lucien Nedel, D-Mich., chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence, Rep. Harrington charged that Mr. Colby indicated in testimony in April that the CIA "counseled" the White House to rebuff attempts of President Allende to settle his differences with the United States. These and other related activities suggest that the agency departed from its proper role of intelligence gathering and, instead, participated in formulation.

Unrest Seen

This diplomat said that the Communists can see "economic deterioration" in the areas under control of the Saigon government and "the beginnings of political unrest" in the form of a Roman Catholic-led anti-corruption campaign.

Moreover, this analyst noted, the South Vietnamese Army and Air Force are no longer able to concentrate "withering firepower" on the enemy because of economy cuts dictated by congressional reductions in U.S. military assistance.

If, however, the army or the economy began to break down,

of policies and events seen in the United States and Chile which it was supposed to objectively analyze and report.

Sen. Fulbright replied to Rep. Harrington on July 26 with a letter in which the Arkansas Democrat said he shared the congressman's frustration.

"This has been going on in places other than Chile for many years," Sen. Fulbright wrote. "The Senate at least has been unwilling to exercise serious control of the CIA and apparently approves of the activities to which you refer in Chile and which I believe to be a procedure which the CIA has followed in other countries."

Sen. Fulbright wrote that he believed the creation of a joint committee with full authority to examine the CIA and control it was the only practical answer. "The Foreign Relations Committee," he said, "in a show-down never has sufficient votes to overcome the opposition of the forces led by the Armed Services Committee in the Senate, but a joint committee, I think, would have sufficient prestige to exercise control."

Sen. Fulbright said he would be glad to join Rep. Harrington in sponsoring a renewed effort to create such a joint committee.

## Experts Now Believe Hanoi Will Not Mount Offensive

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have stepped up their ground attacks and the militancy of their rhetoric but they do not seem to be planning a major offensive in the South, in the opinion of some Western analysts.

Hanoi-watchers concede that, as one of them put it, "the signals are mixed." Some analysts of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency and some civilians are arguing that the North Vietnamese do intend a major push that would "scrap the Paris agreements."

But U.S. military analysts have traditionally been more alarmist in their predictions than their civilian counterparts. In the fall of 1973, Pentagon analysts were also forecasting a big push that did not materialize.

A Western specialist observed that the Communists seemed unlikely to stage an offensive in the next few months because "what they have been doing so far has been pretty successful."

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### Blood Test

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12 (AP).—An announcement for the 49th Royal Scottish gathering said the occasion "is a must for everyone who has any Scottish blood—or Scotch—in his veins."

## Defense Minister Reported Purged By Albanian Reds

BEograd, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Albanian Defense Minister Beqir Baluku has been stripped of all political, state and party posts, authoritative Yugoslav sources said here yesterday.

Mr. Baluku, a long-time colleague of the Albanian Communist party leader, Enver Hoxha, and a member of the leadership of the Balkan country for over 25 years, has not been seen at major functions for some two months.

There has been no official announcement of Mr. Baluku's dismissal.

Mr. Baluku at one time was widely expected to take over the leadership of the Albanian party from Mr. Hoxha when he retired. He had been president in Albanian politics since World War I, helping Mr. Hoxha form the party in 1941.

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## Genes' Code Is Deciphered In U.S. Study

Biologists Claim 'Key' to Heredity

By Harold M. Schmees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Scientists have said they had deciphered the code that controls the turning on of the instructions in a gene.

The gene is the basic heredity. It is made of twisted double strands, master chemical deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. In any gene, the sequence of substances in its double DNA is a code that gives genetic instructions for making a protein.

The sum of codes in all the genes in a cell gives it its identity, telling the cell what it is and what it can do.

However, most of the genes in a cell are turned off in most cells. Thus, the how genes are turned on is one of the keys of modern biology.

"On" and "Off" Signals

This week, Dr. Har Khorana, 53, and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported what they believe to be perhaps all of the "on" a gene they had studied several years, as well as a part of the "off" signal, they gave at the American Society's national meeting in Atlantic City.

While the scientists have correctly deciphered the chemical sequence or all of the "on" a gene, the specific gene they synthesized, the code together with its control and testing to see what the control sequence function in turning on.

Work toward this progress. It is part of effort to understand cells control the genes incorporated in their DNA. The gene under study is the hereditary and common bacterium Escherichia coli, usually called E. coli.

About a year ago, Mr. Khorana and his colleagues synthesized the "on" then, their research efforts to determine the chemical sequence makes up the gene "off" signals.

The long-term objective is the totally synthetic and its control signals it will function in E. coli.

In previous studies, researchers synthesized a 126-unit gene that the focus of the research in its natural state, and its control sequence led to constitute a strand of DNA, longer than 126, which are called messengers.

The specific gene is one that controls the cell's ability to produce amino acid tyrosine, a protein the cell makes.

Mr. Khorana believes the "start" signal for this gene probably consists of roughly between 50 nucleotide units to nature and length of signal is less clearly.

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## What they're wearing in Paris



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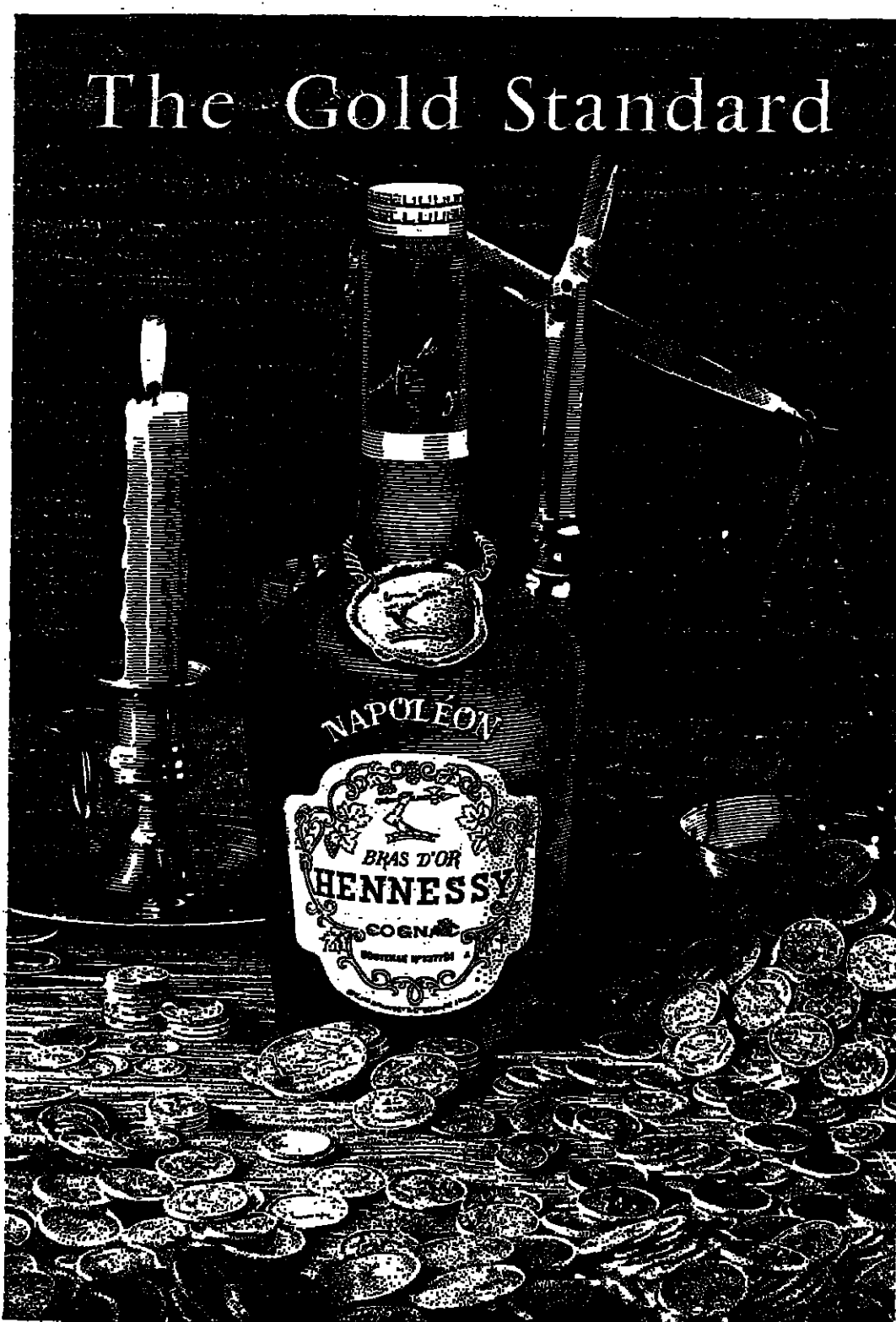
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## R.D. Mazza Dies, Ex-Off Of Hotel, A

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Richard D. Mazza, former airline and hotel executive, died Tuesday (Fla.) Community Bc.

At his retirement Mr. Mazza was 82. He was a national director of Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

From 1929, a year after he came from Italy, Mazza was with Pan American Airways. Then Mr. Mazza served Trans World Airlines executive office, including that of regional president for sales in his final three years, ending in 1962, as vice-president in international sales development.

The Rev. Paul O'Connell, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Rev. Paul J. O'Connell, former bishop of Xavier University, died after a brief illness. O'Connell stepped down as president after 17

John Merriam, Sept. 12 (UPI).—John Merriam, veteran television and news editor of the New York Times, was killed in an Eastern Air Lines crash here yesterday.

Mr. Merriam, 61, was a page. His cover story on the Apollo 17 mission was published in 1972. Sixty-two were killed in the crash.

صكنا من الامم



News Analysis

Premier Indicates Support by Franco for Liberalization

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Sept. 12 (WP).—Spain's Carlos Arias Navarro has given renewed impetus to a program to start liberalizing Spanish dictatorship after feasting extreme rightists on the down side of his government in an intense struggle set off by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's recent recovery from a circulatory ailment.

In an unprecedented political interview released Tuesday night, the official news agency, Cifra, the official news agency, Premier made it clear that he was the full backing and confidence of the 81-year-old Generalissimo returned to Madrid Monday, currently fully recovered from a circulatory ailment. The illness had been so severe that he was unable to appoint Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 35, acting as regent in mid-July.

Gen. Franco took back power on the Prince 10 days ago amid rumors that the Generalissimo had been displaced by the performance of Mr. Arias and the cabinet during his illness and was preparing to replace them with extreme rightists who would end to the limited liberalization program.

In reply to a question, the Premier said that it was his responsibility to govern the country and set its political goals. He said that he must not be ridden with decisions concerning the nation's political development.

Mr. Arias not only defended the government's activities during Gen. Franco's 45-day absence from power, but he stressed that he who had sought to take advantage of the Generalissimo's illness and recovery to promote his own political ends had failed. It was a pointed allusion to attempts by Gen. Franco's son-in-law, Dr. Cristobal Marti-Bordi, a heart surgeon, and Antonio Giron, a leader of the fascist Falange party, to determine his government in order to block projected reforms.

The Premier also defended the press reporting during the illness caused by the Generalissimo's illness. The comment amounted to a vote of confidence for the government and Tourism Minister Pio Cabanillas, who has been



Carlos Arias Navarro

des, the interview served to refute widespread rumors that Gen. Franco was about to dismiss Mr. Arias. Talk of a major Cabinet reshuffle was so strong last weekend that the Premier was worried that, unless he spoke forcefully, public opinion and foreign governments would begin to believe the rumors.

In a reference to the country's expectations for freedom, Mr. Arias criticized rightist pressures to turn back the clock as "nostalgia." His government's problem, however, is whether it will be able to implement political reforms while, like other countries, it is faced with a deteriorating economy and the return of thousands of emigrants who have lost jobs in Common Market countries.

Shooting, Rackets, Private Armies Threatening Lebanon

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT (WP).—Shooting, rackets, politicians' private armies and a do-nothing government are fast destroying what remains of Lebanon's reputation as the calm island of free enterprise in the tumultuous Middle East.

In any one of the more than two dozen newspapers here, politicians accuse each other and the half-million Palestinian residents of graft, psychopathic disorders, subversion and other failings indicative of badly deteriorating confidence in the country's institutions.

The smart talk is no longer of Lebanon's political and economic miracle as the stable center of the Middle East. Rather, the talk is of the seeming inevitability of a civil war.

More somber Lebanese are once again discussing their recurring nightmare—a division of Lebanon by Syria and Israel. As a knowledgeable newspaper editor lamented, "Higher Damascus nor Tel Aviv has to pull any strings to bring the worst about, since we're doing such a splendid job ourselves."

Some Signs  
Some of the signs of decay:  
• Mail and cable service fast rivaling Italy's for unreliability. More than 5,000 mail sacks were found recently to have been

abandoned by overworked postal employees.

• Greed and real-estate frenzy eradicating almost every green space in Beirut to satisfy the oil sheikhs' search for safe investments.

• Beirut's gorgeous St. George's Bay is polluted for miles on either side of the capital.

• Reported murders increased from 27 in 1970 to 317 last year. Specialists estimate the real number is closer to 450.

• The number of handguns and automatic weapons per capita is among the highest in the world.

• The once tiny army of 18,000 men is being increased to 34,000 by the end of the year, but is outnumbered by the Palestinians and various private armies maintained by political parties and local warlords.

Several months ago, a Bulgarian ship landed at the nearby port of Jounieh a cargo of 4,700 automatic weapons—mostly Soviet-made AK-47s—for Christian militias.

No overt attempt was made to stop the contraband operation.

The weapons are not simply for show. Earlier this summer, 13 persons were killed in a shootout between Christians and members of a Christian militia group at Dekouane, a Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut. Kamal Jumblatt, leftist leader

of the Druze community and a major warlord in his own right, blamed his Christian political opponents for "wanting to sow discord in the country because of 3,300 pounds of hashish," a major Lebanese export said to be controlled by elements of the Palestinian guerrilla structure.

Danger signals are flying that Beirut may have outlived its usefulness as a banking and service center now that wealthy Arabs in the oil-producing nations have become better educated and capable of investing their vasty increased revenues directly in the West. Such a warning was recently sounded publicly by the Kuwaiti director of planning, but the Beirut business community perceived the threat for a long time.

Nor is the prospect of a reopened Suez Canal encouraging. It would hurt Beirut's prosperous trade as a port terminal for goods trucked to Persian Gulf states.

Any relative optimism is based on two events last year.

The first: The two-week mini-war in May, 1973, between the Lebanese Army and the Palestinians in refugee camps around the capital.

After much damage—both to real estate and to the country's image—the army learned that it could not liquidate the Palestinians. They, in turn, appear to

have abandoned any idea of trying to take over the government, as they tried unsuccessfully to do in Jordan in 1970.

The second event: The October Arab-Israeli war, bringing about for the first time in a quarter-century some hope for an overall Middle East settlement providing some kind of national homeland for the Palestinians.

State Within State

The Lebanese hope is that many, if not all, Palestinians would move to such a national homeland, dissolving the armed state within a state that their refugee camps now represent.

Government paralysis is all the more surprising under the reign of President Suleiman Franjeh, a tough Maronite Catholic, who was elected in 1970 for a six-year term on a law-and-order platform.

But Mr. Franjeh has been forced to adopt a soft line. Just as the Palestinians realize that Lebanese stability is necessary for their own survival, Mr. Franjeh seems to believe that he, too, cannot afford a major showdown.

Inclining Mr. Franjeh to moderation have been the emerging demands of the two big Moslem groups in Lebanon—the Sunnis and Shiites—who long

have been dominated culturally, economically and politically by the better-educated and more Westernized Christian minority.

Both Moslem groups are challenging the order laid down in the 1820s by the French, who ran the country between the two world wars under a League of Nations mandate. There has been no change since then in the tradition that the powerful presidency goes to a Maronite Catholic, the premiership to a Sunni and the Shiites make do with the post of speaker of the parliament.

Hostility to the Palestinians and the Palestinians' own insecurities have led many Christian leaders into self-confidence. But at times they worry, especially since the Cyprus crisis. There they have seen Turkey, a Moslem power, invade the island while the rest of the world did nothing for the Christian majority, the Greek Cypriots.

Asylum for Uruguayan

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Uruguayan Consul Ricardo Paseyro, 47, said here that he had sought and received political asylum in France after being suddenly recalled home following his refusal to disclose the names and addresses of Uruguayan refugees living here.

# National Airlines introduces Sun King Budget Fares\* to the United States.

Starting November 1 you can fly National roundtrip from London to Miami for just \$408. The regular economy fare to Miami then is \$712 which means you save \$304. National has budget fares from just about every city in

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	Nov. 1 through to March 31, 1975.		April, May, June, Oct.		July, August, Sept.	
	Regular Economy Fare	Sun King Budget Fare	Regular Economy Fare	Sun King Budget Fare	Regular Economy Fare	Sun King Budget Fare
Round trip from London to:						
MIAMI	\$712	\$408	\$754	\$434	\$892	\$535
NEW ORLEANS	\$752	\$480	\$794	\$506	\$932	\$602
HOUSTON	\$784	\$512	\$826	\$538	\$964	\$634
Round trip from Paris to:						
MIAMI	\$740	\$427	\$780	\$455	\$952	\$561
NEW ORLEANS	\$780	\$499	\$820	\$527	\$992	\$628
HOUSTON	\$812	\$531	\$852	\$559	\$1024	\$660
Round trip from Frankfurt to:						
MIAMI	\$796	\$446	\$822	\$476	\$1006	\$588
NEW ORLEANS	\$836	\$518	\$862	\$548	\$1046	\$655
HOUSTON	\$868	\$550	\$894	\$580	\$1078	\$687
Round trip from Amsterdam to:						
MIAMI	\$740	\$427	\$780	\$455	\$952	\$551
NEW ORLEANS	\$780	\$499	\$820	\$527	\$992	\$628
HOUSTON	\$812	\$531	\$852	\$559	\$1024	\$660
Round trip from Rome to:						
MIAMI	\$922	\$483	\$956	\$515	\$1096	\$639
NEW ORLEANS	\$962	\$555	\$996	\$587	\$1136	\$706
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\*Our Sun King Budget Fares are subject to government approvals and will be in effect with the November—March winter season. These special budget fares are valid for roundtrip travel only and you must stay a minimum of 22 days but no longer than 45 days. Payment for the fares must be made 2 months in advance and within 7 days of the day you make your reservations. (For November departures, payment can be made any time in September.) If a cancellation should be necessary, 25% of the fare is

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## Hughes Firm Gave \$20,000 To U.S. Agents for Drug Trap

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—A corporation owned by Howard Hughes gave federal drug agents \$20,000 with which to mount an undercover operation against a suspected drug ring at one of Hughes' Las Vegas hotels, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The money was used in February, 1973, to finance activities of two undercover agents as they snatched the casino in the midler Hotel in an effort to liberate the suspected drug ring, officials said in response to questions.

The operation was conceived by predecessor of the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The money was supplied by Hughes-owned Sunnyside, a private detective agency owned by a private detective agency owned by a private detective agency owned by a private detective agency.

## Death Sentence Given to Youth in King Murder

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (AP).—A 19-year-old black college student was sentenced today to die in the electric chair for the murder of Martin Luther King Jr. and a 10-year-old black boy during a church service at the Baptist Church on the 30th.

Judge Luther Alverton set Nov. 1 as the execution date for the 19-year-old black college student, Dayton, Ohio, who was sentenced to die in the electric chair for the murder of Martin Luther King Jr. and a 10-year-old black boy during a church service at the Baptist Church on the 30th.

The prosecutor read the death sentence to the court. Chester blew kisses at him. His sister, Mrs. Marcus Chensault, sat in the front row in the courtroom, burst into tears.

Chensault was given a death sentence for Mrs. King's death, her for slaying Edward Boy and 10 years in prison for aiding a member of the church congregation.

After the judge pronounced the sentence, Chensault addressed the court.

My name is Servant Jacob. I ordered here by my God, my father and my master. Chensault said.

After Georgia law the death sentence is automatically reviewed by the Georgia Supreme Court.

Exceptionally this week we are publishing the

### EDUCATION DIRECTORY

On Friday instead of Saturday

See Page 4 of the

Herald Tribune

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## Slow Progress on Cyprus

The agreement between Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders for an exchange of the ill and elderly among their prisoners has been described by a United Nations official as a step toward peace. It is, admittedly, a very small step, considering the complex issues that still remain to be disentangled by the stubborn opponents. But it is a step.

Prisoners of war have come to serve, in the years and wars since Hitler's regime collapsed and the Japanese surrendered on the U.S.S. Missouri, much the same purpose as hostages on a skyjacked plane. Certainly since Korea, such prisoners have been pawns of armed diplomacy, used to wring concessions, or to strengthen the will of one side or the other.

And like the vicious business of holding hostages in political or merely mercenary crimes, this employment of prisoners of war, in contravention of the spirit if not the letter of the Geneva conventions, is in a curious way a reflection of the sense of humanity that prevails among the majority of the world's peoples. The fate of an individual taken captive, under any circumstances, is of concern to his community, however little the captor may care.

But the main concern should be the release of such victims, rather than an analysis of the role they play. Most of the prisoners on Cyprus—two-thirds, perhaps—are civilians. Amid the reports of mutual atrocities by Greek and Turkish Cypriots, their fate is at least preferable to that of so many of their countrymen whose hasty graves have been dug up recently. But the fact that they are still in captivity is an offense to the world's moral sense, however blunted that sense may have become. And they should be freed.

To what kind of life they will return, what Cyprus may become, how a long history of tension and frequent cruelty can be turned toward the decent coexistence of people of different cultures and languages, is the work of the statesmen. It is a far from easy task to resolve the faults and errors of centuries, and satisfy conflicting aspirations and common fears and hatreds that are based upon them. But the first moves toward that goal—if only to indicate that there is a chance of reaching broader agreements, is to let the prisoners go. The first cautious step that has been taken is, at least, in the right direction.

## Rethinking Amnesty

While tens of thousands of draft evaders, deserters and veterans with undesirable discharges from the Vietnam war live in limbo, President Ford has indefinitely postponed consideration of their cases because of his preoccupation with the case of one private individual, Richard M. Nixon, and the backlash that this untimely pardon has caused in the country.

By his deferral of decision, President Ford himself has forced an analogy to be drawn in the public conscience between the Nixon case and that of the war resisters. The White House has now injected a new dimension into what can be considered "leniency" in dealing with these men. A rethinking of official position is needed not because of the exceptional favoritism shown toward Mr. Nixon, which tore down the equal application of law, but rather to rekindle the framework of justice and equity within the law.

The first necessity is to recognize that there is a world of difference between the Nixon lawbreaking and that of the resisters and deserters and veterans. Mr. Nixon violated his constitutional oath of office; the congressional articles of impeachment in-

cluded obstruction of justice, and misuse of federal agencies for personal advantage. By contrast, the youthful violators of the Selective Service Act and of military law were not elected to the armed services and held no public office of trust. Many acted solely out of conscientious objection to a war they considered both immoral and unconstitutional.

One reassuring indication already has been given by Mr. Ford of the approach he will take in carrying through his pledge to throw the weight of his presidency "into the scales of justice on the side of leniency" in dealing with the Vietnam cases. That reassurance is embodied in his intention to set up a national "clemency review board," thus precluding the crazy-quilt of inequities that would surely follow if judgment were left to the varying opinions and prejudices of scores of local boards.

But the machinery is less important than the basic guideposts the President himself lays down to bring thousands of men back into the American mainstream without rancor, without recrimination and without delay.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Sunrise in Mozambique

It is an occasion for great relief if the rebellion by a group of white settlers against the agreement for the independence of Mozambique has been quashed, as Portuguese authorities now report. There was no chance that the uprising could succeed; but its prolongation would risk additional large-scale blood-letting, racial conflict and outside intervention.

The white rebels, along with the black politicians who backed their coup, said they were not opposed to independence but to the fact that Portugal had negotiated only with the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo). What the rebels ignored was

that Frelimo, which had wrested control of large areas of Mozambique from Portuguese forces in an 11-year struggle, appeared to be the only viable representative of the country's 7 million blacks.

Frelimo's leaders will now have the opportunity, in the transition government that will steer Mozambique to independence next June, to demonstrate that they truly desire a political system open to all, with no discrimination against either the blacks who held aloof from the liberation struggle or the white minority, whose skills can contribute much to building the new nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Ford's Honeymoon?

Far from closing the book on a horrendous phase of recent American history, the unconditional pardon President Ford bestowed on Richard Nixon last Sunday only opened a new and ugly chapter of secrecy, subversion of justice and downright perversion. Ford promised his country an honest and open administration. But a full week into closed-door negotiations at San Clemente, the President's inner circle instructed the White House press spokesman to deny that any such talks were under way.

Now Ford's credibility is under severe strain, particularly because of his unseemly flip-flop on the pardon issue.

Clandestine pre-pardon talks with Nixon began just two days after Ford solemnly assured his first White House press conference that he would not use the executive power of pardon to pre-empt due process.

Public reaction to Ford's action and style has been understandably outraged. His honeymoon with the American public and Congress may not be exactly over, but his sense of fidelity is already in doubt.

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

#### Mozambique—A Lesson

African mobs on an anti-white rampage in Lourenco yesterday provided a depressing prelude to the imminent handing over of authority to an interim government dominated by the Frelimo guerrilla movement. Lisbon is up to its neck in the economic and political problems of democratization at home. Its main concern in Mozambique seems to be to get out regardless, as quickly as possible. The futile "rebellion" by a group of whites has been taken as an excuse by the Frelimo mobs to go on an orgy of anti-white looting and murder.

Without the whites, the administration and economy of Mozambique will face chaos. This situation, so ineptly handled by Lisbon, was of course brought about by Zambia, Tanzania and the Communist countries who trained and armed the "freedom fighters" on Mozambique's borders. The question now arises of who will fill the administrative and political vacuum in Mozambique. Portugal must not repeat this mistake in the very different case of Angola.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

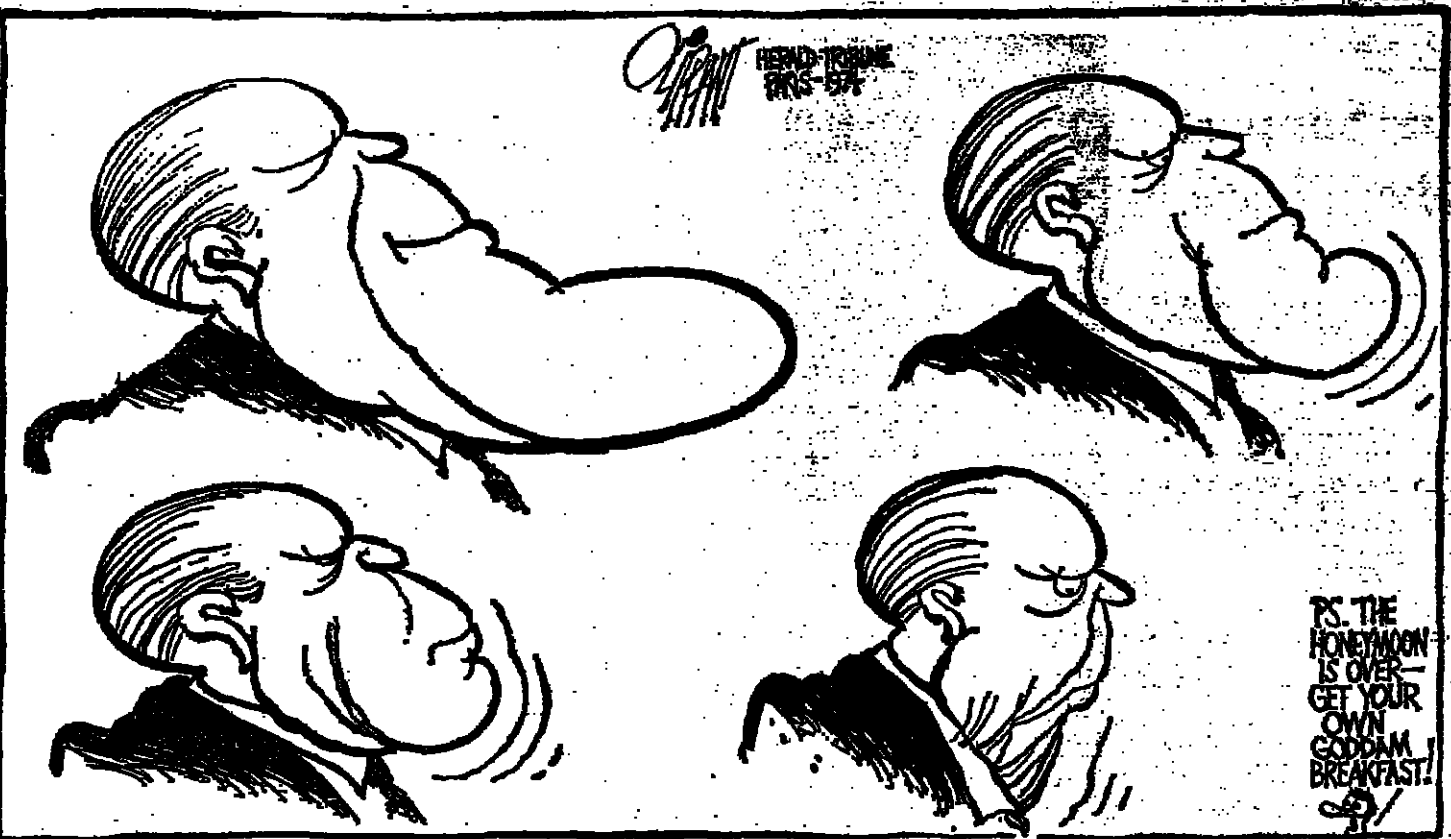
September 13, 1899

NEW YORK—The Herald publishes the following telegram from Washington: "It can be stated on authority that there is no intention on the part of the United States Administration to offend France by withdrawing from the Paris Exhibition or making any representation on behalf of Dreyfus. It is stated that the United States has never made representations to a foreign Government, except on behalf of an American citizen."

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1924

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Harry Wills, the American Negro heavy-weight, easily outpointed Luis Angel Firpo of Argentina, in their twelve round bout at Boyle's Thirty Acres here last night. The decision was unanimous in favor of the "Black Panther" who was master throughout and had too much ring knowledge for the "Wild Bull of the Pampas." Firpo was down in the 2d round for a count of five, but was heavily punished in every round.



GERALD FORD—A CHIN STUDY

## The John Glenn Phenomenon in Ohio

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—When Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived in Cincinnati last night to campaign for Democratic Rep. Thomas Luken, conspicuously absent from the platform was John Glenn, whose sweeping popularity in campaigning for the U.S. Senate is surprising hard-bitten political operatives here.

Glenn, the first American in space, was careful to be elsewhere, 400 miles across the state at a Democratic campaign in Toledo. Indeed, the kind of "help" that Glenn might want from any Democratic party leader outside the "buckeye state" would be found last in the person of Teddy Kennedy.

Now running a phenomenal 2-to-1 ahead of colorless Republican Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, the high-flying Glenn may become the first statewide candidate since Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to smash a million-vote plurality. As a Republican statewide leader here told us, "Glenn is taking even the Republican vote away from Perk without half trying."

The Glenn phenomenon is unique in the post-Watergate politics of mass voter disillusionment: a national hero, unencumbered with the ideological baggage that has fragmented the Democratic party, who seems eminently acceptable to blue-collar hard-hats and left-of-center intellectuals. Glenn's personal constituency today ranges from deep right-center to left-center, a broad spectrum the Democratic party badly needs in the embittered search for its soul.

### No Help Wanted

It is only natural, then, that Glenn does not need or want the kind of political help which has made Kennedy an attraction for some other Democratic candidates this fall. Beyond that, Glenn will not soon forget that Kennedy cut him dead in his losing 1970 senatorial primary battle with Howard Metzenbaum and in his decisive victory over Sen. Metzenbaum in their return engagement last May.

What rankled Glenn partisans about that Kennedy snub was the memory of how, as ex-Marine Glenn's stalwart support for Robert Kennedy in his 1968 presidential campaign, despite his dovish position on the Vietnam war, helped him the Kennedy family which Glenn got in last spring's primary battle with Metzenbaum came not from Ted Kennedy but from Jacqueline Onassis, who taped a television endorsement for Glenn in the campaign's closing days.

Now that Glenn looks like a glittering winner against Perk in November, Ted Kennedy is not above wanting a piece of the action. But a private offer from his senatorial office to Glenn's headquarters here suggesting that Kennedy would be more than glad to give Glenn a helping hand on his Ohio visit this week was politely rejected.

That Glenn is being courted by such national party leaders as Kennedy is not surprising. He is likely to emerge from the senatorial campaign as the No. 1 Democrat in the fifth largest state. If his awesome lead over Perk holds, Glenn could become a major factor in the party's 1976 presidential battle—at least a strong possibility for second place on the ticket.

That very prospect is viewed

darkly by Gov. John Gilligan, running for re-election against Republican retired James Rhodes. Afflicted with the usual habits of an incumbent governor, Gilligan is only marginally ahead of former Gov. Rhodes. Democratic politicians agree that if Glenn emerges on Nov. 5 with a plurality which exceeds Gilligan's by anything like 500,000 votes—a distinct possibility—Gilligan's own presidential aspirations will shrivel. The result would be a strong indication that the national party should move to the center in 1976 and away from the left-liberal ideology of John Gilligan.

Glenn was treated by the Gilligan-controlled state party like a parish unit his primary victory. He is now showing the same bleakness for Gilligan's new

courtship as he is for Kennedy's. When Gilligan arranged a private meeting with Glenn here 10 days ago, hoping for joint Gilligan-Glenn campaigning, Glenn asked at a quid pro quo the right to have equal voice with Gilligan in naming the state chairman and executive director of the party. He wanted a 50-50 voice in party control.

There was no deal and Glenn continued on his largely independent campaign. But Glenn will move hard into state party affairs after the election. Far more a party-line Democrat than a party-based maverick like former Democratic Governor and Sen. Frank Lausche, Glenn will use his predictable victory in Ohio as a case study for his party, so harassed and weakened by ever-widening ideological splits.

## Ford's Path Out of the Wreckage

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The Nixon pardon has been even more devastating in its impact than the first mumbled reaction foretold. It has aroused among ordinary people a dangerous cynicism about our institutions of law. It has shattered the hope for a period of political repose in this country. It has undermined confidence in the judgment of Gerald Ford.

Much of that damage is beyond repair for the moment. That fact explains the tone of frustration, of hopeless outrage, to much of the congressional and public comment. But there are things that can be done to minimize the extent of the disaster. We should begin thinking about them in focused terms.

The first essential is to establish the facts of the pardon and how it was arranged. I am averse to conspiracy theories, and on hearing the news I felt and wrote that President Ford must have acted out of misguided charity and emotion. But the public is highly suspicious. There is widespread talk of some secret deal when Nixon made Ford Vice President, of appeals from the Nixon family and pressure from the holdover White House staff chief, Gen. Alexander Haig.

It is in President Ford's urgent interest to dispel the dark suspicions if he can. Only he can do so. It is not enough to have partly-informed members of his staff give out snippets of information, or to have those who negotiated with Nixon provide not

altogether consistent accounts of what was asked and given.

Now will it be enough for Ford to answer questions in the inevitably disorganized setting of a news conference. He should be prepared to give the facts to a more formal body, and under oath.

A congressional committee would be an appropriate forum, perhaps in the framework of an inquiry into the exercise of the pardon power and proposed constitutional amendments governing it. The House Judiciary Committee would be an obvious choice.

The hearings should go into all relevant conversations between Ford and Nixon, and into the negotiations carried on by their representatives. The President should be asked to respond to questions in person or in writing. It would be unusual, but that is where we are. And such a proceeding would restore credibility to Ford's promise of candor in his government.

The second necessity is to proceed with bringing out the truth of Nixon's role in Watergate and other wrongs.

Some may come out at the trial of his subordinates for obstruction of justice, if it goes ahead as planned; indeed, that is one of several reasons for proceeding despite the felt sense of inequity. But there will be limited scope for exploration of the Nixon question there at best, and there will remain a powerful public interest in full disclosure. How can that interest be met?

One possibility is for the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, to make a public report on the former President's part, not only in the cover-up of Watergate but in any tax fraud, misuse of campaign funds and other matters. But that path is not so easy as some speculation might suggest.

The special prosecutor's charter from the attorney general says that he "shall, upon completion of his assignment, submit a final report to the appropriate persons or entities of the Congress." But it is questionable whether that language would allow him to make specific accusations against named persons, outside the criminal process. To do so would raise ethical questions for a prosecutor, and might subject him to legal objections from those named. Moreover, Jaworski has obtained such information through grand juries that might involve problems of secrecy.

### Grand Jury Problem

To undertake the duties of informing the country in a serious way, Jaworski would, therefore, need fresh authority and direction from Congress. There is a possible pattern in a federal statute allowing special grand juries to issue reports on corruption. That law entitles those named to notice of what is to be said, an opportunity to reply and judicial scrutiny of the disputed issues.

Jaworski would also need, from Congress, subpoena power to get information for purposes of a report—as opposed to subpoenas for grand jury or trial proceedings. Specifically, he would have to be able to subpoena any of the Nixon White House tapes apart from those portions of the 64 conversations made available to him as a result of the Supreme Court decision last month.

A curious agreement made by the Ford administration gives Nixon not only ownership of his tapes but control of who may hear them. But no such agreement can impair Congress's authority to give any official body power to subpoena material for a legitimate public purpose. The body could be a congressional committee, or it could be the special prosecutor.

At this stage, our hope must be in truth. It is not an empty hope. Mr. Justice Brandeis said: "Sunlight is the most powerful of disinfectants."

## Ending The National Nightmare

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The sad thing about President Ford's mis-handling of the Nixon pardon is that he has blown a big opportunity to end what he called the long national nightmare. We are now in for a new orgy of moralistic recrimination and corrosive suspicion.

But the goal of exorcising the Watergate demon remains. Only now it will be a slower process requiring much greater care and a thorough purge of all those associated with Watergate who remain in posts of high authority. The lower echelons of the administration's basic expression in the spirit of hostility to all authority which has dominated public discussion for nearly a decade. The active agents of this hostility are drawn from the cohort which emerged from the colleges and universities in the decade of the '60s.

Intellectually, the emphasis during that time was on idealism. The compromises made in the immediate postwar years were held up to the light and found to be full of blemish.

Suburban living was seen to have been achieved at the cost of subordinating racial justice. Economic growth was discovered to be the planting of the plane to come to be understood as the national security had a dark side—represented by overwhelming military forces and manipulation by secret intelligence services.

### A Boom

Normally, the ideals connected with these discoveries would have been tempered by life in the real world. But the '60s was a period of unprecedented boom. There was a dizzy demand for truth, for professionalism. So too was an ev moderate skepticism led to worry about making a living.

Moreover, two searing public events seemed to verify the past of uncompromising idealism. One was the Vietnam war. Many of those who directed the war were the very top shown to be faithful to the public trust. Those who tried to calibrate position who sought to play it safe, bend the logic of ideas to political interest, were discredited events.

Then there was Watergate, a worse, and far more deliberate way, the public trust was again violated by the highest officials. There was systematic misrepresentation. Those who tried to find a middle road were again routed. As the President's supporters in the Congress discovered during the impeachment hearings, there was no room for moderation. There was no "ot side."

The national temper which emerged from this experience understandably shied away from any use of light and tolerance in essaying good nature. It is a understandably high in indignation, outrage and suspicion. And many educated persons under, at least, there is an automatic disposition to doubt anybody's authority. In this atmosphere self-government and a greatness of the other activities central American life become extremely difficult.

But the Nixon pardon—again the way it was sprung as its unconditional terms—invited the worst suspicions of the bad old days. Even for those of us who share President Ford's belief that it would be wrong to put Mr. Nixon on trial, it is hard not to suspect that the was some kind of a deal between the former President and a man now in the White House. And it only makes matters worse for the President and his lawyers and spokesmen to talk about other pardons.

For the time being we will have to endure a new bout of the feel-don't-think attitude public affairs which Vietnam at Watergate have loosened. If though the first and best chance has been missed, the object of a return to normal trust remains valid. As President, moreover, Mr. Ford more than any body can lead the way.

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Ending  
the Nation  
Nightmare  
by Joseph K.

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	London	11:30 AM	1:35 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	1:40 PM
Chicago	Rome	11:30 AM	2:15 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:20 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
Detroit	London	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:20 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Washington	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
Los Angeles	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
New Orleans*	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:10 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
San Francisco	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:10 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
Seattle	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	4:30 PM
Seattle	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	7:20 PM
Seattle	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	7:20 PM
	London <sup>3</sup>	2:20 PM	4:00 PM

\*U.S. domestic sector operated by Delta Airlines

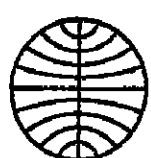
<sup>1</sup>Wednesday arrival Los Angeles at 7:25 PM San Francisco at 9:50 PM

<sup>2</sup>Daily except Wednesday

<sup>3</sup>Wednesday flight leaves London at 1:25 PM arrives Seattle 3:05 PM

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## PARIS NIGHT LIFE

## A Star Is Back—In Cabaret

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Sept. 12 (IHT).—Viviane Romance, darling of the French cinema just before World War II, is back—on the screen but in person as headliner of the new dinner-spectacle at La Belle Époque.

Time has been kind. Her expressive face and soulful glances still cast a spell and she has kept her exquisite figure. She re-emerges as a cabaret singer of singular elegance and a delightful talker. The half hour she provides is an interlude of charm, tinged with nostalgia.

Here is one of the more colorful careers in recent French theatrical annals. It might make an excellent movie scenario. She began as a chorus girl in a Mis-

tinguette revue at the Moulin Rouge and stole the show. The infatuated star, noticed at once, Miss Romance's mile-capped Mistinguette's "million-dollar" legs, cooing grin and feathered finery. The veteran entertainer and the novice exchanged insults which led to a hair-pulling match so violent that a Russian acrobat was required to intervene. News of the encounter was on the front pages of all the Parisian dailies the next morning. Miss Romance was dismissed and famous. She received an immediate offer to star at Nouveautés, where Jean Gabin saw her and engaged her to be his leading lady in "La Belle Époque."

She was soon a screen star with enormous drawing power. She accomplished her best acting, she believes today, in "Gibraltar" with Erich von Stroheim as her partner. It was the most astounding of her hits. During the war she filmed "Carmen" in Italy with Jean Marais as Don José and Marguerite Moreno as the gypsy fortune-teller. It had considerable success in the post-liberation period, but it was her last movie. Since she has appeared on the screen but once—at the request of Jean Gabin—playing a role in "Méditerranée" with him and Alain Delon. Now as a nightclub entertainer she begins a new chapter of her career.

Among the other attractive features of La Belle Époque's reopening are the songs of the guitar duo Liberto and Angelo; the bland jesting of the Corsican comic Christian Méry, who is only roused from his lazy contemplations by his indignation over women's wear; and the boisterous humor of Pierre Doris, to whom nothing is sacred. But it is the reappearance of Viviane Romance that crowns this evening of varied pleasures.

The traditional Latin American musical, the zarzuela, has been somewhat broadened in "Viva Mexico," the dinner-time show in the Elit Tower restaurant. As a concession to internationalism, it includes a xylophonist from beyond the Rio Grande, but despite this and other minor innovations to popularize the folkloric, it preserves a beguiling native tone. Its large company of singers and dancers, imported for its performance, is refreshingly exuberant.

Gentlemen used to prefer

Viviane Romance, the pre-World War II movie star, who is now a headliner in a Paris cabaret.



blondes and a program note discloses that Tom Eyen, author of "Pourquoi la Robe d'Anna Ne Vent Pas Redescendre" (which has just opened in Bernard de Costa's adaptation at the Carré Thérigny) after seeing the musical-comedy version of Anita Loos's masterpiece—at the age of 10—decided to become a dramatist.

Blondes, according to his play, are having a rough time of it. Manhattan these days. His heroine is a fair one of sunshine face, fine figure and legs. She is first seen in the provocative pose of Marilyn Monroe, her skirts flutter over a subway ventilator. But such magnetism proves of little avail in New York.

The box-office attendant of a movie house, she pines in vain for true love as it is represented on the screen within. A romance with another lonely soul, a sort

of discouraged city cowboy, is all that the metropolis can offer her. What Eyen has to recount about drifting youngsters in New York, about their hopeless hopes and futile self-analysis and about their fatal devotion to false values—demonstrated here in their Hollywood idealization of themselves—has been related—and far better related—before.

Louis Thériault's fanciful direction is a theatrical asset—with the stage embroidered with the coiled bulks of sidewalk marquee and with amusement-park tunes in the offing. So is Sylvia Montfort's versatile portrayal of the girl, while Bernard Girardreau, a young actor of talent and range, manfully negotiates the requirements of his role as the lost wanderer. This two-character psychodrama from Off-Broadway has come a long way to deliver a too familiar message.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON.—All-day concert at Wembley Stadium on Sept. 14 featuring Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young; Joni Mitchell; The Band; Tom Scott, and the L.A. Express. It goes on from 12 noon to 10 p.m. The Elvin Jones Quartet closes at Ronnie Scott's on Sept. 14, to be followed by Rahsaan Roland Kirk and the Vibration Society on Sept. 16 for three weeks. The Three Degrees are appearing nightly at the Talk of The Town.

AMSTERDAM.—Shirley Bassey will be at the Concertgebouw on Sept. 17 at 8:30 p.m. The Majestics will also appear on the

same program. The English girls' group The Kookles are headlining the show at the Blue Note.

MUNICH.—The Grateful Dead will give a concert in Olympia-halle on Sept. 14 at 7 p.m. and Gilbert O'Sullivan will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums on Sept. 16 at 8 p.m.

PARIS.—The Faces, with Rod Stewart, will be at the Palais des Sports on Sept. 13 at 8 p.m. Memphis Slim is appearing nightly at the Trois Maillets.

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## The Trend Toward Nudity in the U.S.

By James P. Sterba

DENVER (IHT).—Long accustomed to casual dress, Americans showed this summer that they were becoming increasingly tolerant of and open about casual undress.

Nudity, both in private and in public, was practiced by a large number of Americans with a low-key openness once associated with Europeans. Some social scientists regard it as the beginning of a trend in which toleration and acceptance of nudity could become commonplace within the next few years.

Both exhibitionists and ogles abounded this summer as nude bathing caught on. But, like fashion, hair styles and life styles that seemed bizarre a few years ago, nudity in some public places appeared to be slowly becoming a big deal.

The sensational streaking of last spring evolved into casual nude saunters at many beaches and lakes around the country at summer's end. And people too timid to strip at a public beach talked openly—something they said they would not have done in the past—about going nude around the house, the yard and the pool, either privately or with relatives or close friends.

Explanations for this new attitude are as diverse as the forms of nudity, which range from topless and bottomless bars to traditional nudist camps. There is disagreement, too. Ironically, nudity at public beaches is deplored by many traditional nudists as sexual exhibitionism and voyeurism—things that give nudity a bad name. Some beach nudists agree; others disagree.

## Free Beaches

"The so-called free beaches often have a sexual atmosphere," said Ralph Castro, administrative assistant for the American Sun Bathing Association, a national nudist organization that says it has a membership of 15,000 families.

"A few years ago, [nudity] was hardly tolerated anywhere," Mr. Castro said. "Now there's a general acceptance of nudism. It's all over."

But there has been no sharp membership increase in traditional nudist organizations, Mr. Castro added.

Indeed, some nudists believe that public nudity will hurt private clubs. As a result, some clubs have relaxed strict rules against drinking, touching and displaying affection to conform more to those of an open society.

In dozens of interviews around the country over a month, people who practice nudism in one form or another told correspondents for The New York Times that going nude simply felt good, filled a need for adventure, and fit with personal

ideas about being open and honest with other people. "Some things are too simple to be analyzed," said Christopher Adams, a 22-year-old high school builder who swims and sunbathes in the nude on a beach near Truro, Mass., on Cape Cod. "I come here and lie in the sun all day and go to bed at night. I feel good." "There's a sense of freedom. That's all there is to it."

A young administrator at the University of Michigan said he and his wife found more friendliness among nude bathers than among clothed ones. "The atmosphere of the place is much more congenial than I have found at any other public beach," he said. "It seems that physical stripping is accompanied by psychological stripping—you feel completely vulnerable. Consequently, threatening acts are kept to a minimum and, in fact, people go out of their way to be nonthreatening. They make a special effort to be friendly, hoping for reciprocation. And they usually get it."

## A Deeper Trend

Some psychologists see a deeper trend of society maturing out of its inhibitions.

"In this country we're beginning to do away with prudish ethics, but we're behind the times," said Dr. Dixon Spivy, vice chairman of psychiatry at the Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago. "The real question should be, 'Can you make people wear clothes?'" Dr. Spivy added.

"The bathing suit shrunk from Victorian Arctic underwear to the string bikini. The women's liberation movement has come up with the male centerfold. The young streakers have arrived to foil the life-style of the middle-aged. These are all beginnings of a new trend."

David Daniels, a lay counselor in Truro, Ariz., said:

"The commonly accepted erogenous zones for men and women serve as the center for primal insecurity. Uncovering these areas brings an exhilaration that can come only with a new-found freedom. The freedom gained is the freedom from the fear of exposure. Having exposed yourself, you no longer have to fear that someone else may expose you. You have made yourself completely open to the world, but you have picked the conditions.

## ARTS AGENDA

The Orchestre de Lyon will make its first appearance in Paris Sept. 25 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées under the direction of Serge Baudo. The program will include the world premiere of "Fastes de l'Imaginaire" by the French composer Serge Nigg, a work commissioned by the

orchestra. Bruno-Léonardo Gelber will be the soloist in the Beethoven G-minor piano concerto, and the program will be completed by Rossini's "Cenerentola" overture and Prokofiev's "Scythian Suite."

Two ballets will enter the repertoire of the Paris Opéra ballet for the first time on Oct. 3, the season's first dance program. They are Act III of "La Bayadère," in the staging and choreography of Rudolf Nureyev and with costumes by Martin Kamer, and "L'Après-midi d'un faune," in Jerome Robbins's choreography setting of the Debussy score. Balanchine's "Assi" and "Prodigal Son" will complete the program. Catherine Comet will conduct.

Berlioz's "Les Troyens" will

open the opera season Grand Théâtre de G. Sept. 17 in a new staging by Jean-Claude with sets by José Sarrailh and costumes by Jérôme John Nelson will be the cast is headed by Thomas Gheorghiu, Guy Chabert, Massard, John and Jules Bastin. Performances will be 22, 24 and 26.

The Polish folk-dance Mazowsze, which is the 25th anniversary of its this year, will be at the Sports in Paris from Sept. 14 to 16, with 180 dancers and 35 performing on instruments to Polish folk music. Mondays, with two per Sundays, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The second exhibit Hamburg Kunsthaus "Art in 1800" will be the works of Casp. Friedrich (1774-1840), Sept. 14 and running. The show will include 137 graphic, the artist, whose imp. German romanticism gradually receded into the 19th century in exhibition from the 1908 "Art in Century" show in Berlin. A few other artists will be Hamburg, and similar graphic exhibitions at Halle will include other works by the artist and "Friedrich's ma Postscript." The includes 12 paintings other works by the artist are part of the Kunst collection.

The London Royal at the season Oct. 7 at the den with a new ballet with MacMillan, "Elle tions," set to the music of Joplin and others, and James by Ian Spurling, part of a triple bill the revivals of Ashton's "Ballet" and MacMillan of the "Earth," which will be repeated on Oct. 11.

Spanish Festival SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 12 (AP).—Twenty-four 18 countries will be the 22nd international film at San Sebastian, the announced here. To will be held from through Sept. 23.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

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## Britain's Trade Deficit Narrows During Month

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Britain today reported a \$2.1-billion trade deficit for August, a sharp reduction of the trade deficit of \$4.77 billion in each of the three previous months.

## Euromarket Bank Cuts Staff by 30%

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The American Bank Ltd., a London-based bank, has announced a sharp reduction of its staff in the Euromarket bank in recent months.

The bank disclosed today that it was reducing its personnel by 30 per cent and that at least five of its nine executive directors would be leaving.

The bank's chief executive, Mr. P. J. Piquet, said that the bank was trying to withdraw its support from the Euromarket.

Powerful Shareholders. "We have very powerful shareholders," he said in an interview. "We have their full support. There is no question about that."

Many consortium banks were established to capitalize on the growth in the Euromarket, which expanded quickly in the decade prior to this year. In the current atmosphere, however, many of the institutions that were established to capitalize on the growth in the Euromarket are now being liquidated.

Western American, like many other banks operating in the Euromarket, had expanded rapidly in recent years to take advantage of the market's growth.

Germany Sets Up Bank Group to Rescue Liquidity.

Frankfurt, Sept. 12 (AP).—The German government today announced the formation of a new bank group to rescue liquidity in the Euromarket.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Shell Pays Interim Dividend

Shell Transport & Trading Co. has declared an interim dividend for 1974 of 5.2 pence a share, and Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. has set an interim dividend of 3.50 guilders a share.

Sony Calls French Plant on Target. Sony Corp. says it will start construction on its first color television picture tube plant in France as scheduled in 1976.

Conoco Earnings May Be Flat. Continental Oil Co.'s second-half earnings may be flat, John Kircher, president, reports.

### Sets Meeting With Kissinger on Russians

## U.S. Panel Sees Trade Bill Within a Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Senate Finance Committee, nearing the end of lengthy closed-door deliberations on a House-passed trade bill, plans to meet next week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to review certain understandings he has reached with the Russians.

Mr. Kissinger can satisfy the committee that the Soviet Union will ease restrictions on emigration of Jews and other groups in exchange for U.S. trade concessions.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate panel, has reportedly told committee members he has an understanding with chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee and other congressional leaders that the trade bill could be completed and sent to the White House before Congress takes its pre-election recess next month.

President Ford and other officials are anxious for Congress to complete action on the trade legislation.

It passed the House of Representatives in late 1973, but still must get through the Senate and a House-Senate conference committee after the Finance Committee completes its work on the measure.

The bill contains broad authority for the United States to enter into a major round of international negotiations with the European Economic Community, Japan and other countries to reduce tariffs and world trade barriers.

As passed by the House, the bill would bar U.S. tariff concessions to the Russians, promised as part of a bilateral agreement negotiated during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Kissinger apparently is satisfied that a compromise, acceptable to congressional leaders, has been reached with the Russians on that question, but U.S. officials have not yet disclosed any details.

At yesterday's closed-door Finance Committee session, Mr. Long said, the panel decided to put aside various amendments that would end U.S. tax law advances.

an earnings gain during the second half will "depend importantly on being able to avoid a lengthy coal strike." For the first half of 1974, Conoco earned \$209.6 million, or \$4.15 a share, compared with net of \$99.2 million, or \$1.97 a share, a year ago.

Veba Denies Ruhrkohle Report. Veba does not intend to radically increase its 14 per cent shareholding in West Germany's nationalized coal undertaking Ruhrkohle.

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It passed the House of Representatives in late 1973, but still must get through the Senate and a House-Senate conference committee after the Finance Committee completes its work on the measure.

The bill contains broad authority for the United States to enter into a major round of international negotiations with the European Economic Community, Japan and other countries to reduce tariffs and world trade barriers.

As passed by the House, the bill would bar U.S. tariff concessions to the Russians, promised as part of a bilateral agreement negotiated during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Kissinger apparently is satisfied that a compromise, acceptable to congressional leaders, has been reached with the Russians on that question, but U.S. officials have not yet disclosed any details.

At yesterday's closed-door Finance Committee session, Mr. Long said, the panel decided to put aside various amendments that would end U.S. tax law advances.

Initially, some commentators suggested the ruling would virtually preclude U.S. companies from floating Eurobonds or arranging private placements abroad.

For example, Singer Co. floated a \$50-million, three-year Eurobond issue in August through a subsidiary called International Securities Co. The bond indenture provides that if withholding tax is imposed, Singer would have to pay the tax or redeem the bonds.

However, one of the Singer issue underwriters explained that the IRS ruling has no effect because it was floated through what is called a "foreign source income company."

He said that these companies, which are defined as those deriving 80 per cent or more of their income from overseas, remain exempt from the IRS withholding tax provision.

## Prices Soar 3.9% in U.S. During Month

Rise at Wholesale Level 2d-Biggest in 28 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The government said today that wholesale prices increased by 3.9 per cent in August, raising the prospect that the nation's inflation is getting worse instead of better.

The increase was the second-highest for any month in 28 years, exceeded only by a 6.2 per cent increase in August of last year after lifting of the government's freeze on prices.

Expanding prices ranged across almost the entire economy, with farm products and industrial commodities leading the way. The August increase works out to a staggering 46.8 per cent, if continued for a year.

Consumers could take no comfort that the big surge in prices is at the wholesale level, since wholesale increases usually are quickly passed into retail prices, especially for food.

The big August increase also comes at a time when the Federal Reserve is suddenly stopping predicting there will be any significant decrease in the nation's inflation rate this year.

White House economic counselor Kenneth R. Sulist, a spokesman that the recent predictions that inflation might decline to about 8 per cent—from the current 11 per cent rate for consumer prices—probably will not be realized.

The August price rise followed an increase of 3.7 per cent in July. The Labor Department's wholesale price index for August stood at 167.4 of the 1967 average and was 17.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Translated into dollar figures, rates among other factors "make it difficult to believe that housing starts will be much above 1.2 million units at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate for the second half of 1974."

"Any lasting recovery to the two million unit level of private (housing) starts... will continue to be thwarted until the rate of inflation has been reduced by several percentage points from current levels," he said.

Mr. Greenspan noted that the government has already taken some short-term steps to relieve the malaise in the housing industry but warned that "we must be careful not to deal with current problems in a way that would distort the allocation of capital permanently."

Mr. Greenspan said that the administration announced a \$10-billion program to pump additional funds into the housing industry.

Mr. Greenspan said that it was likely that there would be some reduction in the high level of inventory accumulation which would have the effect of further depressing production, but added that "so long as the rate of inflation remains high businessmen will probably carry higher than normal stocks."

## NYSE Votes To Extend Its Trading Hours

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange board said today it has approved a 30-minute extension of trading hours to 2:00 p.m. EDT in New York—starting Oct. 1.

The board's chairman, James Neidham, said he expected that the longer hours would provide a higher volume of activity on the exchange.

The American Stock Exchange said it will follow suit on the extension.

"The board's decision," Mr. Neidham said, "results from its concern over the inadequate level of commission revenues that has persisted in the securities industry for many months."

Detailing its price report, the Labor Department said agricultural products were up 7.6 per cent in August, following a rise of 6.4 per cent in July and a decline in each of the four preceding months.

Rapid Increase. Industrial commodities continued to rise rapidly in price and were up 2.5 per cent in August, a rate only slightly less than the average monthly increase of 2.7 per cent that has prevailed throughout most of the year.

Consumer finished goods, those products in the wholesale chain nearest retail outlets, rose 2 per cent.

Evans Products was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, falling 3/4 to 3 1/8. A block of 198,500 shares of the issue traded at 3 1/8.

Singer fell 1/8 to 1 1/4. The company announced plans for a \$30-million special provision after taxes for expenses and writeoffs related to the termination of its older electromechanical billing and accounting product line and certain other non-profitable operations.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.47 to 61.08.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average dropped 1.48, closing at 57.85.

Bonds closed sharply lower, pressured by the sharp jump in wholesale prices.

Dealers said that while liquidation was not heavy, there was some steady offering of bonds at times which depressed prices.

Short-dated governments dropped by 2/32 to 4/32 in price, mediums were off by up to 3/8 and the long dates eased by as much as 1/2 point in places.

liquidation was not heavy, there was some steady offering of bonds at times which depressed prices.

## France Unable To Stand New Oil Price Rise

MULHOUSE, France, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—French industry Minister Michel d'Ornano said today that another increase in the price of crude oil would be "unbearable" for the French economy.

"An increase of 14 per cent in the price of crude oil would represent an additional charge for France of some 7 billion francs (\$1.1 billion). It would be unbearable for our economy," Mr. d'Ornano said.

He said France's oil import bill this year would exceed 45 billion francs, compared with 15 billion in 1973.

Amougeur told reporters after a two-hour meeting of oil ministers in Vienna.

He said no formal decision was reached at the first session of a quarterly price review conference attended by ministers of the 13 nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

## Japan Growth Seen at 10%

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Japan's economy will grow at an average annual rate of 10 per cent up to 1980, after allowing for inflation, the government commissioned report predicts.

The report, entitled "Japan to 1980: The Economic System and Its Prospects," will be published Monday by the business enterprises division of the London Financial Times.

The study was proposed by the government's central policy review staff and commissioned by the Department of Trade. It was prepared by the Tokyo office of the Boston Consulting Group.

The report says that on a per capita basis, Japan is set to become the richest major industrialized economy in the world. This category presumably excludes oil-producing countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

## IRS Tax Ruling Won't Hurt Euromart, Bankers Say

By William Ellington

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—A decision of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to no longer exempt U.S. offshore financing subsidiaries from withholding taxes on interest and dividend payments to foreigners is unlikely to affect the Euromarket and other forms of Eurocurrency financing, Eurobond underwriters and Eurocurrency bankers say.

By definition, all Eurobonds pay interest without prior deduction of taxes. Indeed, nearly all Eurobond indentures carry a provision that if withholding taxes are imposed the bond issuer would have the option of either paying the tax or redeeming the bonds.

In any case, the bondholder is generally protected against any changes in tax regulations that might deprive him of the specified rate of interest.

The IRS ruled late last month that offshore financing subsidiaries of U.S. companies, which in the past have been used as vehicles for floating Eurobonds, would be required to withhold taxes on interest and dividend payments to non-U.S. residents for financing arranged after June 30.

Initially, some commentators suggested the ruling would virtually preclude U.S. companies from floating Eurobonds or arranging private placements abroad.

For example, Singer Co. floated a \$50-million, three-year Eurobond issue in August through a subsidiary called International Securities Co. The bond indenture provides that if withholding tax is imposed, Singer would have to pay the tax or redeem the bonds.

However, one of the Singer issue underwriters explained that the IRS ruling has no effect because it was floated through what is called a "foreign source income company."

He said that these companies, which are defined as those deriving 80 per cent or more of their income from overseas, remain exempt from the IRS withholding tax provision.

Consequently, as a practical matter, most large U.S. companies can continue to float Eurobonds, since they have large sources of income abroad, the investment banker said.

However, U.S. companies with purely domestic operations, particularly utilities, could easily find it more difficult to tap the Eurobond market for finance.

For instance, Pacific Lighting Corp. floated a \$20-million Eurobond issue in early June through a Dutch financing subsidiary, Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance NV. One underwriting source said he doubted such financing could be arranged now because of the IRS ruling.

Specialists in medium-term Eurocurrency lending also asserted the IRS ruling would have little impact. One banker said that for the most part medium-term Euro-

recurrency loans are arranged in such a way that the withholding tax does not apply.

Though generally the withholding tax amounts to 30 per cent of interest payments, bilateral tax agreements with most United States either reduce the amount of withholding or eliminate it entirely.

For example, bilateral treaties with Britain and Germany reduce the withholding tax to zero on medium-term Eurodollar loans booked in those two countries.

A tax source at one large U.S. bank in London added that banks generally can offset any withholding incurred with deductions in their domestic tax bill.

He said it was "complete nonsense" to be concerned that undrawn portions of outstanding Eurodollar credit lines would be affected by the IRS ruling when funds are finally drawn.

The Duke Powers, which carry an unprecedented 13 per cent coupon, continued to firm in unofficial dealings today, and at one stage were trading to yield 12.875 per cent, a drop of 12.5 basis points from the offering yield.

Treasury bills also moved sharply downward, with some issues adding up to 20 basis points in yield.

In Chicago soybean futures shot up maximum limits of 20 cents a bushel. Corn closed 7 to 9 cents a bushel higher.

Wheat futures closed 3 cents up to 1 cent a bushel down after 16 cent advances earlier in the session.

In New York silver ended lower by 3 cents on profit-taking and liquidation. Copper ended the day 2 cents lower after narrow movement.

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**INVITATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS**

An invitation of international tenders is announced for the study and construction of all mechanical elements and fittings of an amphitheater in BOUMERDES designed to receive 3,000 persons for

- official meetings,
- national and international symposiums, conferences and congresses,
- theater hall for all types of performances,
- concert hall, musical evenings,
- movie theater.

Companies interested by this invitation of competitive bidding can obtain the prequalification forms at the DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX & CONSTRUCTIONS, Villa les Arbres, Rue Shakespeare, LE GOLF ALGER (Algérie).

The tenders should be sent by registered mail in a sealed double envelope to the above address with the following mention:

—Bidding for BOUMERDES Amphitheater

Not to be opened.

The delay for submitting the bidding will expire December 5, 1974.



-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div in 5 P/E						Sis. 100% High Low Last. Crge						Net																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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**NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:**

Commodity and unit	There.	Your ago
<b>FOODS</b>		
Cash, Andra, lb.....	1.06	1.07 1/2
Office 4 Santos, lb.....	.64	.70
<b>TEXTILES</b>		
Printcloth 64-60 35 1/2, yd.....	.29	
<b>METALS</b>		
Steel sheets (Pitt.), ton.....	100.00	121.00
Iron 3, Pdry, Phila., lb.....	74.16	87.82
Steel, andra, 100 lb.....	106.10	97.48
Lead, spot, lb.....	3.45	3.85
Copper elec., lb.....	81 1/2-6 1/4	60.4-6 1/4
Tin (Strakia), lb.....	4.15 1/2	2.95
Zinc, 100 lb.....	2.6-4 1/2	2.0-3 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.....	2.00	2.04

Commodity and unit	There.	Your ago
<b>COMMODITY Indices</b>		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)	221.5	666.1
* Nominal		

# U.S. Commodity Prices

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

	Jul	Aug	Oct
Dec	66.00	62.95	65.50
Mar	68.39	66.00	69.00
Dec	60.25	57.61	57.91

**WORLD SUGAR No. 11**

	High	Low	Close
Oct	31.76	30.56	31.55
Nov	31.68	29.92	31.00
Mar	29.20	27.53	27.63
May	27.65	25.75	25.71
Oct	25.50	23.80	23.80
Nov	22.75	21.82	21.82
Dec	22.25	20.80	20.80

**COPPER**

	Jul	Aug	Oct
Dec	66.40	63.40	63.50
Nov	62.50	60.40	60.40
Dec	62.50	60.40	60.40
Mar	60.40	60.40	60.40
Oct	70.10	67.40	67.40
Nov	69.80	68.40	68.40

**POTATOES**

	Nov	Jan	Mar
Nov	4.57	4.18	4.22
Jan	4.30	4.30	4.30
Mar	5.19	4.96	5.00
Apr	5.62	5.46	5.51
May	5.77	5.53	5.65

**SILVER**

	Dec	Oct	Nov
Dec	416.80	397.00	397.00
Oct	415.00	398.00	398.00
Nov	407.00	405.00	405.00
Jan	400.00	403.25	403.25
Mar	400.00	403.25	403.25
May	400.00	403.25	403.25

**SHELL EGGS (25.00 doz)**

	Sep	Oct	Nov
Sep	56.00	52.20	56.00
Oct	54.00	50.00	54.00
Nov	63.00	61.30	63.10
Dec	64.75	63.00	64.31
Jan	61.25	61.00	61.00

**SILVER (54.00 Troy oz)**

	Sep	Oct	Nov
Sep	415.00	419.00	419.00
Oct	415.00	419.00	419.00
Nov	415.00	419.00	419.00
Dec	415.00	419.00	419.00
Jan	415.00	419.00	419.00
Mar	415.00	419.00	419.00
May	415.00	419.00	419.00

**Sales: Oct 57 1/2; Dec 54 1/2; Feb 19 1/2; Apr 57 1/2; Jun 54 1/2; Aug 54 1/2; Oct 62 1/2; Dec 60 1/2; Feb 70 1/2; May 47 1/2; Apr 24 1/2; Jun 24 1/2;**

May	443.00	422.50	422.90	Feb	80.00	80.50	80.00	80.50	80.50
Jul	448.80	429.20	429.20	Mar	62.80	63.00	62.80	63.00	64.20
Sep	448.50	435.60	435.60	Sales: Sep 148; Oct 146; Nov 66; Dec					

Midday Indicated Prices										ORANGE JUICE									
Dollar Bonds					Convertible Bonds					COTTON No. 2					LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)				
Angle-Arm 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
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Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77	77	77	77	77	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Amalgam 74-77	67	69	63	68 1/2	77														

CHICAGO FUTURES					Soybean Oil				
				prev					
Open	High	Low	Close	Close					
					Sales: Feb 354 March 124; May 74; July 19; Aug 2.				
					Open interest: Feb 349½; March 102½;				

[illegible]

Aug	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86
Sep	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.46	7.26

**SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)**

Sep	435	433	434	435	438	442
Nov	500	498	497	499	454	455

NEW YORK (FAP)		91d Ask	Closing prices on Sept. 12, 1974		Bid Ask	NEW YORK (FAP)		91d Ask
The following is a selected Securities Index, over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.						The following is a selected Securities Index, over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.		
Bank and Trust						Bank and Trust		
Bankam	24 1/2	24 1/2	Decor In	2 1/4	2 1/4	Bankam	24 1/2	24 1/2
1st Bk Bk	25 1/2	25 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	1st Bk Bk	25 1/2	25 1/2
2nd Bk Bk	25 1/2	25 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	2nd Bk Bk	25 1/2	25 1/2
1st Wn F	11 1/4	11 1/4	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	1st Wn F	11 1/4	11 1/4
2nd Wn F	11 1/4	11 1/4	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	2nd Wn F	11 1/4	11 1/4
Shaw NC	15 1/2	15 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	Shaw NC	15 1/2	15 1/2
Hart Bk	23 1/2	23 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	Hart Bk	23 1/2	23 1/2
U Va Bk	12 1/2	12 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	U Va Bk	12 1/2	12 1/2
N Bk	15 1/2	15 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	N Bk	15 1/2	15 1/2
Insurance						Insurance		
Fid UN L	12 1/2	12 1/2	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	Fid UN L	12 1/2	12 1/2
Industrials						Industrials		
Alfa Prs	3 1/4	3 1/4	Delin	2 1/4	2 1/4	Alfa Prs	3 1/4	3 1/4

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ternational Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the Introductory 25% discount on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you've been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 46%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

AVM CB	1-4	293	Erk Tec	7	9	Over NA	1%
Acushnt	10	11	Ethan AI	12 1/2	13 1/4	Pabst Br	13W
Addisn W	4 1/2	5	Fab Tek	1 1/2	1 1/2	PacGa R	16%
Adv. Res	15 1/2	17 1/2					

[illegible]

03/01/1962 17 20421 MISS VI G 9

<b>Euro is Worth...</b>			
Sept. 12, 1974			
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the dollar today worth:			
DM	3.1013	Belgian Fr.	47.1326
French Fr.	5.6820	Krona	2.7174
Italian L.	783.1700	Irish £	0.5627
Swiss Fr.	2.2037	U.S. \$	47.3553
			1.1763
<b>Tokyo Exchange</b>			
Sept. 12, 1974			
Price		Price	
Yen		Yen	
243	Mitsui E. Wkr.	421	Yama
245	Mitsui Ryd. Ind.	412	Schering
223	Mitsui Corp.	357	Siemens
237	Mitsui Co.	357	Thyssen
239	Mitsubishi	360	Veba
138	Nippon Elec.	222	volkswagen
140	Shimizu	220	
180	Shimizu	220	
1,850	Sanyo Corp.	1,418	Anglo-Am C
225	Sanyo Elec.	1,418	Anglo-Arch.
235	Tokai Chem.	277	Anglo-Bat.
235	Tokai Chem.	277	BICC
263	Toshiba	277	Bombardier
263	Toshiba	277	Boots
232	Tokai Marine	267	Bryl-Arm Tob.
409	Toyoda Motor	163	Bri. Pers.
		420	Bull.
			BLMC
			Burmah
			Chemical Ind.
			Chartered
			Courtauld
			Courtauld
			Decca
			Decca Rec.
			Decca Rec.
			Dunlop
			El. Engin.
			El. Engin.
			GE
			GPC

SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)					
SEP	412.00	414.00	395.00	396.00	409.00

PORK FUTURES			
	Jul	Aug	Oct
Mar. 15, 1976	66.00	62.95	65.50
Apr	67.50	64.00	66.50
May	68.25	67.61	67.61

COPPER			
	Jul	Aug	Oct
30.25	31.15-30.86	30.60	31.20
31.00	32.59	32.40	33.00
32.43	33.75	33.40	34.00
33.00	34.25	34.00	34.50
34.00	35.00	34.75	35.25
35.00	35.75	35.50	36.00
36.00	36.75	36.50	37.00
37.00	37.75	37.50	38.00
38.00	38.75	38.50	39.00
39.00	39.75	39.50	40.00
40.00	40.75	40.50	41.00
41.00	41.75	41.50	42.00
42.00	42.75	42.50	43.00
43.00	43.75	43.50	44.00
44.00	44.75	44.50	45.00
45.00	45.75	45.50	46.00
46.00	46.75	46.50	47.00
47.00	47.75	47.50	48.00
48.00	48.75	48.50	49.00
49.00	49.75	49.50	50.00
50.00	50.75	50.50	51.00
51.00	51.75	51.50	52.00
52.00	52.75	52.50	53.00
53.00	53.75	53.50	54.00
54.00	54.75	54.50	55.00
55.00	55.75	55.50	56.00
56.00	56.75	56.50	57.00
57.00	57.75	57.50	58.00
58.00	58.75	58.50	59.00
59.00	59.75	59.50	60.00
60.00	60.75	60.50	61.00
61.00	61.75	61.50	62.00
62.00	62.75	62.50	63.00
63.00	63.75	63.50	64.00
64.00	64.75	64.50	65.00
65.00	65.75	65.50	66.00
66.00	66.75	66.50	67.00
67.00	67.75	67.50	68.00
68.00	68.75	68.50	69.00
69.00	69.75	69.50	70.00
70.00	70.75	70.50	71.00
71.00	71.75	71.50	72.00
72.00	72.75	72.50	73.00
73.00	73.75	73.50	74.00
74.00	74.75	74.50	75.00
75.00	75.75	75.50	76.00
76.00	76.75	76.50	77.00
77.00	77.75	77.50	78.00
78.00	78.75	78.50	79.00
79.00	79.75	79.50	80.00
80.00	80.75	80.50	81.00
81.00	81.75	81.50	82.00
82.00	82.75	82.50	83.00
83.00	83.75	83.50	84.00
84.00	84.75	84.50	85.00
85.00	85.75	85.50	86.00
86.00	86.75	86.50	87.00
87.00	87.75	87.50	88.00
88.00	88.75	88.50	89.00
89.00	89.75	89.50	90.00
90.00	90.75	90.50	91.00
91.00	91.75	91.50	92.00
92.00	92.75	92.50	93.00
93.00	93.75	93.50	94.00
94.00	94.75	94.50	95.00
95.00	95.75	95.50	96.00
96.00	96.75	96.50	97.00
97.00	97.75	97.50	98.00
98.00	98.75	98.50	99.00
99.00	99.75	99.50	100.00
100.00	100.75	100.50	101.00
101.00	101.75	101.50	102.00
102.00	102.75	102.50	103.00
103.00	103.75	103.50	104.00

Jan	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Feb	60.00	60.50	60.00	60.50	58.50
Mar	62.80	63.00	62.80	63.00	nd1.20

Sales: Sep 148; Oct 146; Nov 66; Dec

[illegible]

prev  
Close Close

[illegible]

Coffee		Cocoa					
Sep	435	433	434	435	438	442	
Nov	540	448	449	450	454	455	

[illegible]

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
5000				
4000				
3000				
2000				
1000				
500				
250				
100				
50				
25				
10				
5				
1				

[illegible]

## Eurocurrency

[illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL

Times	1.54	30 md	152.44	65.55	0.94	641.74	-17.98
Ward	1.54	20 Trm	135.34	13.05	120.49	131.42	-46.51
MetalBox	0.83	30 Trm	107.87	8.67	99.20	107.87	-8.87
Nichols	0.87	65 SIK	199.31	220.13	193.84	195.32	-4.64
Reed	1.02						
RandMins.	0.47						
Reuter	1.10						
Royal Dutch	1.07						
R.T.Z.	12.80						
Shell	1.00						
Thorn	1.41						
Union invest.	1.39						
Union	1.12						
Wolfsberg	1.32						

	High	Low	Close	N.A.
451 Industrials	77.12	74.50	75.00	-2.12
451 Foreign	30.51	29.50	30.46	-1.11
60 Utilities	20.51	20.28	20.48	-1.03
500 Stocks	68.54	64.22	66.71	-1.84

## STOCKBROKERS

**BACHE & CO. INCORPORATED**  
 Amsterdam: Colonnade 174, T. 245852.  
 London: 55 Abchurch Lane, EC4N 3DF.  
 Rotterdam: Kruisstraat 15, T. 407-4474.  
 Stockholm: Söderström 15, T. 407-4474.  
 Frankfurt: Wiesentwiesentstr. 18, T. 230151.  
 Geneva: 48 Rue du Rhône, T. 265530.  
 Hamburg: Neuer Markt 1, T. 407-4474.  
 London (Sec.): 55 Abchurch Lane T. 407-4474.

Lugano (Cmty): Piazza Monte Generi 9. T. 39373.  
Lugano (Cmty): Via Peri 18.-T. 27313.  
Madrid: Alcalá 32. T. 231-6500.

[illegible]

Geneva: 1 Pl. Longemalle. 1. 29 95 11.  
London: 52 Basinghall St. T. 606 38 03.  
Madrid: Ave. del Generalísimo 63. T. 457 32 50.  
Paris: 16 Place Vendôme. T. 260 32 41.

LeRings.....	111	These hotels are included in the sales figures.	
Menphis.....	75		
Olveti.....	1,050		
Pirelli.....	620		
Sala Vico.....	1,450		
Tami.....	100.50		
<b>Paris</b>			
AirLauda.....	240		
Alimentaire.....	50		
	32		

**NDESA-CHILE**

Cie Bancario,	256.53
CFE	10
CCF	255.50
CCF	110.10
Compa	215
Correl	1,301
Mach. Egitl.	30.90
Medina	615
Meli-Honn	740
Mexinter	227.85
Mexcel (L)	72.25
Perlasa	114.50

OF 300,000 kw., INCLUDING THE  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ITS  
COMMISSIONING

Rh. Poulenc...	123.80	<p>Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) is calling for international tenders covering the aforementioned supply. Purchases will be financed with LOAN Nr. 267.00 CFI, granted to ENDESA by the Interamerican Development Bank.</p> <p>All suppliers of countries at present qualified by the IDB to use Ordinary Capital funds may participate.</p> <p>The corresponding documents for the tenders may be obtained</p>
Sacile...	88.20	
S. Golea...	97.10	
Suez...	173	
Télémarine...	245	
Thomson...	185	
Usinor...	96.20	

**Zurich**

Ateliers...	1.180
S. Borsini...	795

of the tenders will take place on

Hortelencio V	2,250	January 13th, 1975, at 10:00 a.m. in the Auditorium at Santa Rosa 76, Santiago, Chile.
Nesli.....	2,250	
Sandoz.....	1,540	
516 B. Suisse.	425	
Subtot.	2,710	
U.S. Suisse..	2,370	



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

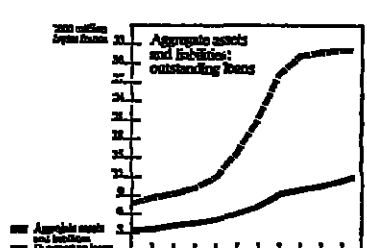
## A big Swiss bank reports

**I**n the second quarter of 1974 Credit Suisse's operations were stimulated by lively credit demand from Swiss and foreign customers. Turnover was also substantial in foreign exchange and precious metals, while new issues and stock exchange busi-

ness contracted somewhat in keeping with general market trends. Aggregate assets and liabilities increased slightly over the level at the end of March 1974 to 31942 million Swiss francs.

## Lively credit demand

On the loans side the continuing rapid pace of economic activity in Switzerland, active foreign trade and rising prices caused the utilization of credit lines to increase substantially. The extension of credit in other forms by the bank, chiefly to Swiss borrowers, also expanded markedly. All in all, outstanding loans topped the 12000 million Swiss franc mark for the first time.



## Slacker Eurobusiness

Among deposits, time accounts fell by 10% to 7 663 million Swiss francs partly as a result of customers' more cautious attitude towards the Euromarkets, but also owing to the greater need for liquidity. On the other hand, funds due to banks rose to 9 175 million. Partly as a result of these diverging trends in customers' time accounts and deposits due to banks, balances held with other banks, which to a considerable degree reflect investments made in the Euromarket, declined

only slightly to 12 631 million Swiss francs.

A satisfactory increase of 376 million (7%) was registered in sight deposits. The inflow of funds into savings and investment accounts remained rather slow so that on balance aggregate deposits increased only slightly to 28 653 million. Cash in hand at 1894 million Swiss francs is still high and secondary liquidity reserves are substantial.

### Satisfactory earnings

Thanks primarily to the rise in loans and to lively turnover, the Bank's earnings have shown an improvement; they more than sufficed to cover higher expenditures. After deduction of voluntary provisions for contingencies, the net profit for the first six months remains above that for the corresponding period last year.

**Representative office  
in Tehran**

Credit Suisse, which already has representative offices, subsidiaries and branches in all the world's major finance centres, has recently opened a representative office in Tehran. It is the first Swiss bank to do so. This new office will help promote the rapidly intensifying economic and financial ties between Switzerland and Iran. Organisationally, it is attached to Credit Suisse

**(Middle East) S.A.L., which is the main Credit Suisse base in the Arab area. With the help of its large subsidiaries specialising in Eurobusiness - e.g. the London Multinational Bank, the Credit Suisse White Weld Group and the Merkur Bank in Luxembourg - Credit Suisse hopes to provide international assistance to meet this area's new financial requirements.**



*Shahyad Monument, Tehran*

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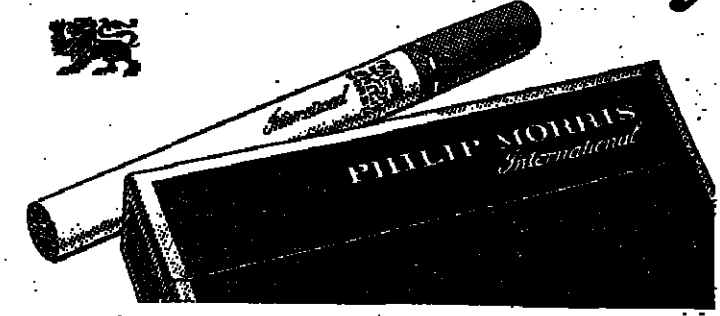
*Founded in 1856, Credit Suisse is one of the leading big banking houses in Switzerland. It combines a long tradition with dynamic and up-to-date methods. As a commercial bank, as an issuing house and in securities transactions, it will continue to offer its clients throughout the world the dependable service which has led to its international standing and reputation.*

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**Affiliated Companies in:** New York, Seyrouth, Hong Kong  
 Montreal, Nassau (Bahamas)  
**Representative offices in:** Seyrouth, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong,  
 Johannesburg, Tokyo, Angeles, Melbourne, Mexico City, Rio de Jan,  
 São Paulo, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto



**CREDIT SUISSE**  
SWISS CREDIT BANK  
the right partner

## The new currency



## Currency Rate

September 12, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-  
exchange rates, one can find the values of the major  
the national currencies of each of the following financial  
se rates do not take into account bank service charges.

ardens	2.7170	6.3930	10.038	56.252*	41.05*	1.6730*	0.0000
as (a)	30.4978	9.1470	14.894	3.128	5.97	74.548	6.99
as (b)	2.371495	5.1770	6.166	3.232	4.084*	1.0000	0.0000
as (c)	2.371495	5.1770	6.166	11.565*	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
as (d)	683.153	10.400	245.50	107.43	-	204.85	10.775
as (e)	4.01867	11.18875	180.59	-	7.2790*	127.28*	13.210*
as (f)	0.960	0.960	0.960	67.37*	0.4463*	110.84*	-

The following are dollar values only. Danish kroner: 8.2763; 1 Danish krone = 13.20; Pesetas: 56.46; Schilling: 18.66; Sw. krona: 4.69374.

an financial frame	38.925
an Commercial frame	(1) Units of 100 (2) Units of 1,000 (3) Units of 10,000

Amounts needed to buy one pound.



**Closing prices on Sept. 12, 1974**

## **Montreal Stocks**

## International Stock Indexes

		1974			
		Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam		89.5	91.3	118.0	89.5
Brussels		113.76	104.67	166.84	113.76
Frankfurt		104.68	104.50	117.34	103.36
London	30	217.0	211.5	339.0	198.8
London	30	217.0	211.5	339.0	198.8
Milan		85.71	98.06	164.24	85.71
Paris		72.4	72.3	110.8	72.3
Sydney		298.18	301.24	563.06	298.12
Tokyo	(a)	291.06	280.87	342.47	284.68
Tokyo	(a)	4089.00	4038.48	4787.54	3973.14
Zurich		215.2	224.1	340.5	215.2
(a) New.	(c) Old.	N.A. Not available			

## European Gold Markets

	Sept.12, 1976	Ounce	N.A.
London Fix .....	154.00	154.40	+1
Zurich .....	183.20	184.00	+1
Paris (\$2.8 kils) .....	157.33	158.00	+0

U.S. dollars per ounce.

---

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**PANORAMA INTERNATIONAL,**  
Ed Altamira, Ave. R. Soriano,  
Marbella (Spain),  
Tel.: 83-56-82    Telex: 72211

## FCE Quotations

Sept. 13, 1974		1974		1975	
		Sep	Dec	Mar	June
DJIA	..... bld	449	655	683	670
647.74	..... offer	633	667	685	686
FT1	..... bld	215	218	220	220
217.0	..... offer	221	230	235	240
4089.9	..... bld	4080	4000	4000	4000
FTKDJ	..... bld	4080	4100	4200	4250
4089.9	..... offer	4100	4200	4250	4250
Prsn. Gns	..... bld	108	115	115	115
114.53	..... offer	108	115	115	115
Gasoli	..... bld	107.5	112	95	99
95.125	..... offer	112.5	115	77	79

**Forward Contract  
Exchange  
& Company Ltd.**

Kerkstraat 353,  
Amsterdam,  
Telox: 16102.  
Phone: 25 47 53.  
Cable:  
INDECHANCE

offer	4000	4000
bid	4000	4000
offer	4080	4100

Prm.	Gas	bid	99	100	105	95
114.25	..	offer	108	115	120	115
Gasell	....	bid	107.5	98	77	79
95.125	..	offer	117.5	112	95	99

**Forward Contract  
Exchange  
Company Ltd**

Kerkstraat 363,  
Amsterdam.  
Telefax: 16702.  
Phone: 25 67 53.  
Cable:  
INDEXCHANGE

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Telex: 282809.

Telex: 416721 INT D.  
ITALY:  
Antonio Sambrotta,  
25 Via della Mercade,  
00187 Roma.  
Tel.: 678-8437.

*All other offices or representatives are listed in the*

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**OCTOBER 11th**  
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**International Herald Tribune,**  
**21 Rue de Berri,**  
**75386 Paris Cedex 08.**  
**Tel.: 225-28-90.**

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75386 Paris Cedex 08.  
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00187 Roma.  
Tel.: 678-8437.

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## PEANUTS

-By 傅潔Weng

<b>ACROSS</b>			
1	Louds	43	Horse feature
5	Kind of larceny	49	Long-table cover
10	Bank need	52	Species
14	— breve	55	— steals my
15	Stubborn as		— purse —
		56	Penitent's
16	Serving dish	60	Orkney native
17	Monitor of right	61	Alleviate
	and wrong	62	"Thanks —"
20	Part of a hill	63	Painter Paul
21	Solar deity	64	Spoke in a shrill
22	Churchman	65	Cucumber or
23	Angular design		melon
24	Spicy stew	<b>DOWN</b>	
25	Encloses	1	Kiln
26	Double	2	Part-singer
30	One's interest	3	Smart-alecky
33	"High —"	4	Girl of song
34	African native	5	Tomato
35	Camel's hair		preparations
	fabric	6	Irish hero
36	Deferred	7	Sir, in Malaysia
	payment of a	8	State: Abbr.
	sort	9	Wire: Abbr.
40	Suffix for	10	Roman robe -
	enzymes	11	Parched
41	Amalgamate	12	Something worth
42	Least-thurst		saving
43	Indian weight	13	Onlooker
44	Franchot	18	Cooking aid
45	Harder to	19	Parchment paper
	believe		
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ALGARVE	23	72	Cloudy	MADRID	28 82 Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	72	Cloudy	MILAN	25 77 Fair
ANKARA	23	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	24 77 Cloudy
ANTWERP	23 82	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	24 57 Cloudy
BARCELONA	23 84	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	24 75 Fair
BERLIN	22 72	72	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20 60 Variable
BIRMINGHAM	23 72	72	Cloudy	OSLO	18 64 Fair
BUSINESS	23 77	72	Cloudy	PARIS	18 81 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23 73	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19 64 Fair
CADIZ	23 72	72	Cloudy	ROME	28 82 Fair
CASABLANCA	23 72	72	Cloudy	ROSA	23 72 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18 84	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18 64 Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26 79	72	Cloudy	TARANTO	23 72 Cloudy
DUBLIN	23 72	72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	23 80 Fair
EDINBURGH	14 37	72	Cloudy	TUNIS	26 82 Cloudy
FLORENCE	20 86	72	Cloudy	VENICE	23 72 Cloudy
GLASGOW	20 32	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	23 73 Cloudy
GENOVA	21 70	72	Cloudy	WARSAW	20 66 Cloudy
HELSINKI	16 61	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20 66 Cloudy
LONDON	20 72	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	21 70 Fair
LONDON	26 79	72	Cloudy		
LONDON	22 72	72	Cloudy		
LONDON	22 72	72	Cloudy		
LONDON	20 68	72	Cloudy		

(at 1700 GMT's readings; U.S. Customary at 1700 GMT's readings; at 1300 GMT's readings)

[illegible]

**PRINCIPAL**

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE? ME?? YES, MA'AM...

I HATE GOING TO THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE! I ALWAYS HAVE THE FEELING THAT I'LL NEVER COME BACK, OR THAT NO ONE WILL EVER SEE ME AGAIN...

GOOD MORNING... I WERE TOLD TO REPORT TO THE PRINCIPAL...

AM I ALLOWED ONE PHONE CALL?

Schmalz

© 1988 Westinghouse, Inc., Inc.

BOSS, MAY I LEAVE EARLY TODAY?

I THINK I'M SUFFERING FROM BRAIN STRAIN

THAT'S RIDICULOUS!

THE ONLY STRAIN YOUR BRAIN GETS IS WHEN YOU PUT YOUR HAT ON

© Rick Burchett. Reprinted by permission of the publisher, Dell.

YOU'RE WHAT?

I'M THE NEW COMPANY ECOLOGY COORDINATOR

HOW DO YOU GET ALL THOSE CUSHY JOBS?

...WHITE GLASS IN THIS ONE...  
DARK GLASS HERE... ALUMINUM  
CANS THERE, METAL IN THAT  
ONE... EDIBLE GARBAGE  
THERE ...

Mark Wazer

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HERE'S ANOTHER HATE LETTER ADDRESSED TO ME, WIZARD.

CAN YOU TELL ME WHO MIGHT HAVE PENNED IT?

HMMMM... KILL, KICK, LOATHE, SPIT, CURSE, RIP, PIG...!

ALMOST ANYONE.

© 1984 Bantam Books, Inc. Howard Chaykin

9-5

DON'T WORRY, PET—I'VE COME BACK T' YER

OH, NO! I THOUGHT IT WAS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE—!

WAH

YOU SEE WHAT I'M UP AGAINST? I'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO LEAVE TR—SHE JUST GOES TO PIECES

© 1994 Dale Gribble Newspaper Ltd.  
Daily Corp. & Star Publications Inc.

I DON'T SEE HOW MY FATHER EXPECTS YOU TO GET FOOFY OUT OF PRISON, MR. SAWYER. THERE IT IS ACROSS THAT GORGE... A RAGING TORRENT BELOW.

THE ONLY ACCESS IS BY A BRIDGE...

...HEAVILY GUARDED... GUARDS EVERYWHERE!

FRANKLY, MR. SAWYER, I DON'T THINK MY FATHER GIVES A HOOT ABOUT FOOFY OR WHETHER SHE GETS OUT OF JAIL.

HE GIVES A HOOT ABOUT VO KELLY...AND ANOTHER THING YOU LOVE

CARL, THE CON' IS RAISED AT THIS TRICK.  
 LET'S SEE KIRBY GET OUT OF THIS ONE!  
 WHAT'S THE MATTER, RIF?  
 WHY, UH, WE'RE MISSING A BRACELET?  
 I HOPE I DON'T FEEL IN MY POCKET WHAT I KNOW I FEEL.  
 IS THIS IT?  
 CON'

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\* AHAHAHAHA I THOUGHT IT WAS A BAD WORD

**W.3**

Dr. Rette Howard, Viking, 206 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I don't belong here. I'm not like you. This is a common reaction to the hospital, which is "normal" on the surface, who are "crazy" only under pressure. Looking around at the purpose-drained faces of the tranquillized patients in the mental ward—with their drooping lids, hanging cheeks, loosened mouths—the new arrival feels himself the victim of a sick joke, an administrative mistake, bad dream.

He is not reassured by their clothes. Street dress is the rule in W-3 because it fosters the illusion of normalcy, but many of the patients are wearing whatever they had on when they took an overdose of sleeping pills, slashed their wrists, went berserk, or simply withdrew from the world. Not everyone has helpful friends or relatives, and the hospital's resources are limited. One man's blood-soaked garments plainly tell his story. A woman committed in summer has only shorts and a bathing suit. Another was wearing a bikini and jewelry. Come as you are and this is the rule, as author Bette Howland says.

And then one day, perhaps, the patient has an epiphany. Looking around him, his hold on "reality" weakened by the surrealism of W-3, he thinks: "Maybe I am crazy . . . maybe that's why I'm doing here . . . maybe this is what it's like . . ."

W-3 is the true story of Bette Howland's writer who took an overdose of sleeping pills. After such an act, she writes: "Your experience moves from the plane of the particular to the general." You are no longer an individual with personal problems, but someone only beginning to live again toward identity. Eventually, the generalization "patient," "inmate"—had to be resisted and the self asserted, but that took time, and luck.

Meanwhile, she tells us what it is like to be in W-3, beginning with the question "What are you doing here?" asked in front of the nurse. The answer, "I'm in the answer: That she took sleeping pills, or the story of her whole life." "Introduce yourself?" she is told. Introduce who?

Miss Howland tries to see her life in some kind of perspective, but every time it seems to her that it is about to begin in earnest, some obstacle is in the way. The obstacle is the fact that the obstacles are her life. And when they became too much for her, she tried to sleep it off.

Her description of her days in W-3 is not an attack on the hospital. Generally, she found, the doctors and staff were irrelevant. They looked at her through a metaphorical one-way mirror, but they almost never realized that she was looking back. Her only contact was with the other inmates. Life with them was so different that it constituted vacation from her own life, and she was ready to face it again.

Miss Howland's style is as plain as Céline's, but without the bitterness and the paranoia that sometimes disfigured his late work. W-3 is full of fine sentences: When a woman wears the mascara leaks "like a squid." The nurse tries to send the author to the "crazy" wing, but she ignores her. "She was used, being where she was not wanted; it was, you might say, one of her specialties."

Those patients who are "hopeless" are engaged in a ceaseless struggle for, or simulation of, normalcy. "It's not, of course, parently, is not enough: 'The must be some redemptive quality in normalcy.' They were always looking for it, peering into mirrors, searching. Would they know it if they saw it?"

W-3 are as useful to a medical school as teaching material—a view of themselves that does not enhance their self-esteem. "Crying is mightily encouraged" as a release of feelings, an opening up of closed channels. Visitors, however, are discouraged from visiting. "The opening of old wounds." The inmates are urged to be self-participate, "collide with it," but they cling instead to the private hurts. Nobody goes occupational therapy precisely because it takes them away from their obsessional brooding.

But even the hospital staff says, but the author is that this is a formula like a other. This caring often to the form of treating the patient like children, but she does find this unreasonable, for, she says, "We behaved like of children."

Descriptions of the other patients are terrifying to read, depending on how you look at it. Estela, who is a patient and goes home to her husband at night, says: "I do it matter if I open my heart to open my flood of tears to it? I'd darkness I must live with the dark. Rudolph is a lot more to me. I want to know: but I can't find the door won't open." As Mrs. Howland says of herself, "You are as that something is lacking, so thing is needful; you have seek some remedy for your and you call this stupor 'love'."

She notices that many of patients' stories lay a heavy load on numbers: "I took secondarily; 117 years old. I've been in and out of me wards for 27 years." And so she wonders. Are the numbers a groping for the *significant* authentic detail that will provide the clue to everything? Specifics are very important, cause the worst fate of all is to suffer for nothing, to discover that your pain has no content, no reason.

**By Alan Truitt**

A player with a long minor suit should nearly always give away gracefully when his partner shows an urge to play a game in no-trump. Game in a minor suit is seldom desirable unless there are ruffs to be had in both hands.

South ignored this principle to his cost on the diagrammed deal.

Vulnerable overalls at the two-hand table need a full opening bid and a shift to the minor. An overcall of two diamonds over one heart was on the flimsy side.

Certainly he had nothing more to say when his partner bid three no-trump. To overrule a partner in this situation would need a highly freakish hand—perhaps an eight-card suit and a void somewhere.

North's three no-trump bid lacking a heart stopper was somewhat frivolous, but should have turned out satisfactorily. An expert would probably make a cue-bid of two hearts, asking South to bid no-trump if he could stop the hearts.

As the dummy was much stronger than it might have been, South had a reasonable chance to make five diamonds. East had doubled, for no good reason, and was marked with all the missing high cards.

In spite of this helpful information, South did not find a winning road. After a heart lead and continuation, he took a club finesse early that also lost, also predictably.

North had a better line of play to suggest in the postmortem. His early heart winning the second trick was to lead five rounds of trumps and cash the two kings of clubs. This plan succeeds if the

declarer guesses the distribution since East will have had a carding problem.

However, the declarer had perfect line of play available if he would have succeeded against the distribution, without guessing. He should have cashed the A-K diamonds, leaving West's nine large. Then he should have led to the club king and played spade to the nine.

This would have ended play. East, who would have had to lead from the spade king or the queen, giving away a trick, would give a ruff-and-shuff to leave a heart.

This partial elimination would only fail if West had with a doubleton heart or if he held a singleton in a black suit. On the bidding and play, the possibilities were remote.

NORTH  
♠AQ93  
♥108  
♦AK6  
♣A52

WEST	EAST (D)
♠1074	♣K16
♥7532	♦A7864
♦953	♥J
♠843	♣Q1075

SOUTH  
♠552  
♥KQ  
♦Q108742  
♣K9

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♥	2♣	Pass	3NT
Pass	5♣	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

صَبْرًا عَلَى الْإِجْلَالِ







## Observer

## The Bent Liberal

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—I stepped out of the house the other night to find a young man bending the radio aerial of my car some 90 degrees off the vertical and de-tuning him with the idea of calling the police.

To do so, he said, would be an act beneath contempt. He said he had had a very low opinion of this particular car when he first saw it parked there, but had certainly not expected him to be the sort of swine who called the police about every little act of self-expression.

"Self-expression?" I said. "My good lad, you have vandalized my car, see?" And I put my hand on the mutilated aerial which snapped and fell off. "You ruined it," he said. "Ruined what?"

"I am an enraged youth struggling to express my frustration and anger with a sick society which flaunts radio aerials on its cars," he said. "I put a lot of myself into bending that aerial so that it expressed my bitterness with poignant despair and now you've broken it. It's ruined."

"Oh, don't apologize," he said. "I don't want apologies from people like you."

This was annoying. "Look here," I said. "I'm not like most people whose aerials you express yourself on. I happen to have a car with a radio aerial on its wall, and on that radio aerial you've just silenced I never listen to anything but the good music station."

"Bah!" he cried. "I knew it the minute I saw that car sitting here. Have you ever heard about Bangladesh? Have you ever heard about the ghetto?"

He had me there. Sensing my guilt, he twisted the knife. "Yeah," he said, "a guy like you is just the kind of guy I might have known would let his car sit around with the aerial sticking straight up in the sky when the people are oppressed flat out on the ground."

"Tell you what," I said. "Why don't you take the aerial and bend it into a triumphant expression of youth's determination to be free of the dead hand of the past?"

"Keep your precious old aerial," he said. "I accept no gifts from a man who is hung up on his car."

"I'm not hung up on my car," I lied. "My car is nothing to me. Look!" And I kicked the car in the left rear tire just as hard as I could. "That's how I feel about my car."

"Oh, man, you're something," he said. "Did you ever hear of love? You come out of your house and see one of the people struggling against this machine symbol of materialistic oppression and right away you're on the machine's side. You love machines so much you don't even know how to love people."

How could I make him understand that it was not that I didn't want to love people, because I did want to love them, Love was what everything was all about. I had seen enough movies to know that, heard enough folk songs. It was just that people made it so hard to love them, what with their always bending your aerials because they weren't being loved enough. And then you had to go into the repair shop where nobody ever loved you back, no matter how lovingly you behaved, while they put on a new aerial.

What had I ever done about migrant labor?

It was impossible, of course, to call the police. I was the one who should have been jailed. I was the one who had turned this boy into an aerial bender.

"You must forgive me," I told him. "If you wait a moment, I will bring out an axe and let you smash my tires."

"Not a chance," he said. "I wouldn't waste my time expressing myself on the tires of the likes of you."

I thought momentarily of smashing my windshield to show society how it stood with me, but didn't. I shall boycott grapes instead, starting next month.

## Arnhem: A Costly, Forgotten Allied Failure

By Ken Jacobson

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12 (AP)—Cornelius Ryan is contesting the historical record with all the ferocity of the World War II battles he chronicles.

The Irish-born journalist, acclaimed for his best-selling "The Longest Day" and "The Last Battle," has written a new book which he hopes will bring renown to one of the most costly, yet least talked about episodes of World War II: Operation Market Garden, the Battle of Arnhem. In the Netherlands for the 30th anniversary of the operation, Mr. Ryan claims that because it was a military failure, Operation Market Garden has been whitewashed by British historians and gone unmentioned in America. He calls it a cover-up.

"And this," he said in an interview, "despite the fact that after the D-Day invasion it was the greatest battle of World War II and produced 17,000 Allied casualties, as opposed to 10,000-12,000 in the Normandy invasion." In "A Bridge Too Far," to be published in the United States Monday, Mr. Ryan traces the development of the operation.

Conceived by British Field Marshal Montgomery, the plan called for the deployment of 35,000 British, American and Polish troops along a 64-mile corridor from the Belgian-Dutch border to the Dutch city of Arnhem.

Having the corridor would prove a springboard to the Ruhr, Lord Montgomery designated the American and British forces to capture a series of bridges along the route. The outmanned British division valiantly held the final bridge for four days while waiting vainly for reinforcements, then was cut to pieces by two

As Cornelius Ryan views Operation Market Garden: "...an attack designed by a glory-seeking Montgomery who expected to ride into Berlin on a white horse."

German Panzer divisions. Mr. Ryan, showing what he admits to be "American chauvinism," said: "I was determined to pay tribute to the unfortunate men who had fallen in an attack which led nowhere, an attack designed by a glory-seeking Montgomery who expected to ride into Berlin on a white horse."

"Operation Market Garden was a total disaster—let me get that out of it was a 64-mile corridor leading nowhere," the 64-year-old naturalized American said. "But bureaucrats don't like to admit defeat. The British official historians reacted as they always do, treating a failure in battle as a magnificent feat of arms."

Mr. Ryan, who traveled with Patton's Third Army as a war correspondent at 23, first became suspicious of the official accounts of Market Garden when he noticed the Battle of Arnhem on a West Point plaque listing battles American soldiers had fought in.

"It was in 1959," he recalled. "I wrote

a letter to West Point and the Pentagon saying the Americans had been there. And General Omar Bradley and James Gavin wrote letters agreeing with me. They didn't know, either, that two full American divisions—30,000 of our troops—had been involved."

His research began, Mr. Ryan "got goddamn sore." The facts had never been reported in America, he claimed, "because Montgomery wanted it to be an entirely British show. He allowed no American correspondents with the British 1st Airborne Division, and only two came with the American 101st."

Work on "A Bridge Too Far" was interrupted in 1960 when Mr. Ryan unexpectedly received permission from Soviet authorities to do research there on the war's final days. After completing "The Last Battle," Mr. Ryan returned in 1966 to the Market Garden project.

Over the next five years, he and his assistants combed mountains of notes. "We filled 45 filing cabinets with material for the book," he recounted, while talking to 2,000 people and reading numerous diaries, including the wartime journals of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Mr. Ryan spent nearly a year in the area where the operation took place. "At first, I found the Dutch character made for a hard interview. It was like pulling teeth—sometimes I would have to talk to somebody for months to get him going."

"But when people found out I was going to write a book, and would get the information they wanted, they unboxed, many felt they had been neglected, that Holland had experienced a battle which had devastated the whole center of the country and that no one knew, and no one cared."

## For Muscovites, It's Time to Gather the Mushrooms

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW (AP)—In these cool, clear days of early autumn, Muscovites gather together, comparing the number and quality of mushrooms they gathered on weekend outings in the forest.

Hundreds of mushrooms of every size and shape are appearing in Moscow markets. One mushroomer tells of a friend who spends his entire vacation collecting mushrooms. The fruits of his labors are picked in three big wooden barrels—enough for a whole winter of mushroom feasting with friends.

During the season, thousands of people pour into the woods outside Moscow every weekend for the hunt.

Employees of factories, offices and schools set off in hired buses about midnight on Friday and travel for four or five hours to reach a good mushroom hunting ground. Other hunters crowd on midnight "mushroom trains." The search usually begins at dawn.

"You have to go at least 100 miles outside Moscow to get to good places," said one enthusiast. "Closer, there are too many people and too few mushrooms." After several hours of poking around with a stick and peering under ferns and leaves, the hunters call it quits for that day and celebrate their finds with lively group picnics which may include boiling or broiling the mushrooms they've found. Then they pile back into the buses and trains for the long ride back into town.

The love for mushrooms has spawned a big, profitable business. Many rural residents spend all their time collecting mushrooms during the season, then sell them in the markets and make good profits.

One Soviet forest inspector was able to afford a television set, radio, piano, car and many other luxuries for his rural home because of the money he and his family made from selling dried mushrooms.

But mushroom hunting by hordes of people has aroused the concern of Soviet ecologists. "One man leaves behind his traces in the woods, 100 a path, and 1,000 a desert," said the magazine Zdorovye (Health).

## PEOPLE: Kniefel's Check—It Was Pure Rubble

Remember that \$4 million check that Evel Kniefel was waiting around before his rocket launch into the Snake River Canyon in Idaho? Well, it was a fake. The promoters only gave Kniefel a \$250,000 advance. The check was pure rubber—part of the publicity that Kniefel and the promoters dressed up. It's still unknown how much the extravaganza earned. The promoters have released various estimates of the gross but no firm figures. All that is known is that Kniefel probably earned a lot of money.

Frank Sinatra's friend Billy Rose testified Wednesday in a Los Angeles court that a brawl at a Palm Springs, Calif., night spot began when Sinatra's girlfriend complained that Frank Weinstock, of Salt Lake City, insulted her. Weinstock was suing Sinatra, two of his friends and the night spot for \$2.5 million. But Wednesday, the judge told the jury that the night spot was no longer to be considered a defendant. There was no courtroom explanation of why the charge was dropped. Weinstock had alleged that the establishment should have known Sinatra's character and taken steps to ensure the safety of the patrons.

Former New York City Mayor John Lindsay has written a 300-page manuscript of a political novel with a main character who is a Lindsayesque congressman struggling to preserve civil liberties, publishing sources say. "It's an investigative job, considering Lindsay's a nonwriter," a source said. Lindsay is understood to have written the book during the eight-month vacation he took in Europe and the Caribbean after he left office last December.

Washington Post publisher Katherine Graham has said that she doesn't believe people in her profession should be participants in the news. But she found herself in just such a role Wednesday when she was honored by Ms. magazine, which called her the most powerful woman in the United States.

A group led by Nikita Khrushchev's widow and the poet Yevgeny Yevgenyevich marked the third anniversary of the Soviet leader's death by going to his grave Wednesday. A chill rain swept over the group, which numbered about 50 Russians, foreign newsmen and security

John Lind

poli

policemen. Yevgeny

umbrella over Mrs.

Shirley Temple

Wednesday that she

because of a person

developing countries,

who was U.S. rep

the United Nations

the Senate Foreign

Committee that "with

the United Nations

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—SAMUE

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, SEPT. 12  
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FEBRUCY NIKCWA  
JOW12PZ RED12LZ

MESSAGES, SEPT. 12  
ACBBSA HECBAA 121070P  
AJEDJAY NIKCWA  
DOW12LZ RED12LZ

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